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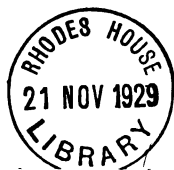
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**PRESENTED TO THE UNIVERSITY
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South



Australia.

IMMIGRATION TO ADELAIDE.

PERSONS having arrived in South Australia, and become settled here, can obtain from the Crown Lands and Immigration Office, at Adelaide, Assisted Passage Certificates, enabling them to procure passages from the United Kingdom to this Colony for their relations and friends of the undermentioned classes, if eligible, upon payment of the following rates, viz.:—

For Males or Females under 12 years of age £3

For Males or Females over 12 and under 40 years of age £4

For Males or Females over 40 and under 50 £8

Infants under twelve months, free.

CLASSES ELIGIBLE FOR ASSISTED PASSAGES:

AGRICULTURAL AND PICK AND SHOVEL LABORERS, ARTIZANS,
DOMESTIC SERVANTS, NAVVIES, &C.

Full information respecting the above can be obtained from the

AGENT-GENERAL FOR SOUTH AUSTRALIA,

No. 8, Victoria Chambers,

WESTMINSTER, S.W.;

or, from

THE CROWN LANDS AND IMMIGRATION OFFICE,

ADELAIDE, SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

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LAND ORDER WARRANTS

OF THE VALUE OF

£20 TWENTY POUNDS £20

ARE GRANTED BY THE

Agent-General for South Australia

To persons who have paid their own passages DIRECT TO ADELAIDE,
and obtained his approval BEFORE SAILING.



On arrival in the Colony the Land Order Warrants are exchanged for
Land Orders, which are

IMMEDIATELY AVAILABLE

In the purchase of Crown Lands. Persons who do not require to
purchase land may transfer the Land Orders after a residence of
Two Years in the Colony.

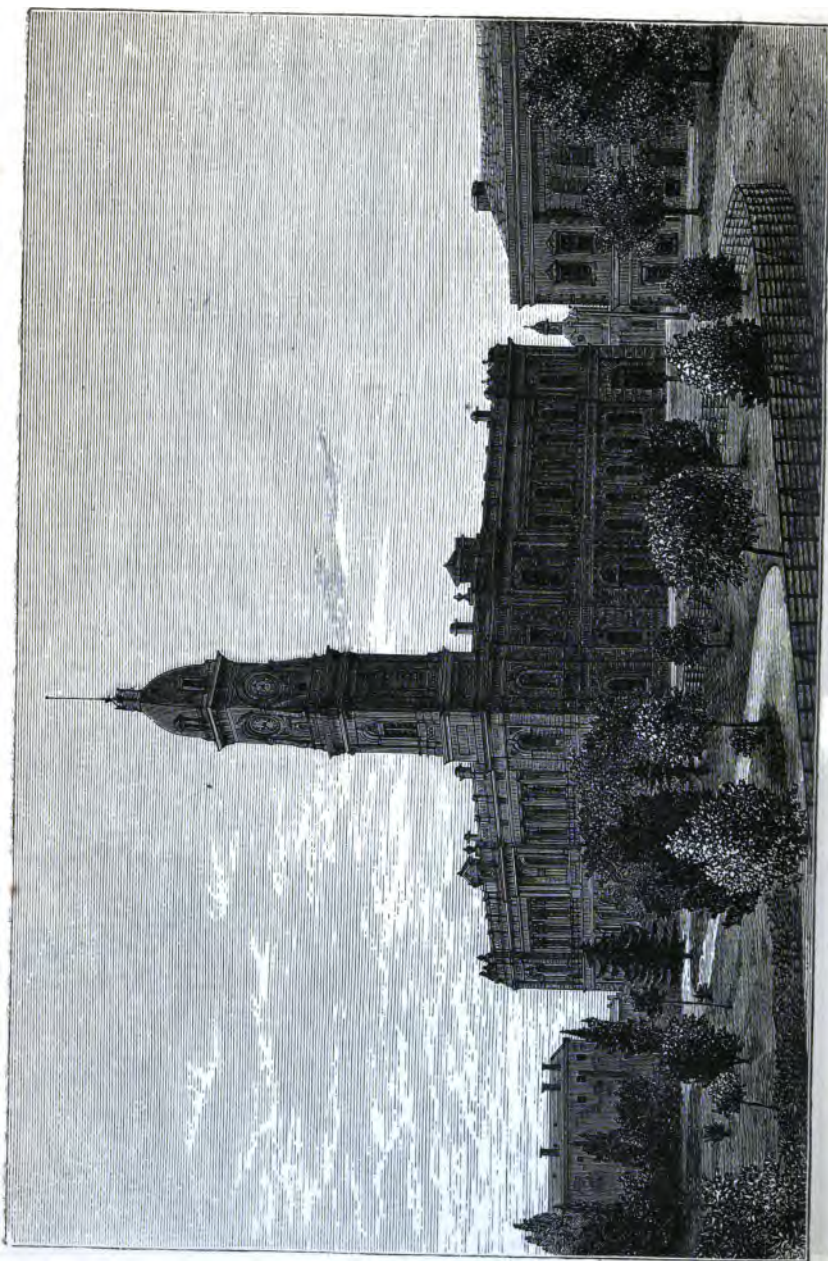


Forms of Application and all information can be obtained from

THE AGENT-GENERAL FOR SOUTH AUSTRALIA,

8, VICTORIA CHAMBERS, WESTMINSTER, S.W.,

LONDON.



GENERAL POST OFFICE, ADELAIDE.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THIS pamphlet is issued under instructions from the Commissioner of Crown Lands and Immigration, at Adelaide. The Commissioner desires to place it in the hands of persons intending to emigrate to South Australia, as a supplement to the Hand-book which was published last year. With this object, copies are placed at the disposal of the Emigration Agent for this Colony, No. 8, Victoria Chambers, Westminster, S.W., for gratuitous distribution among persons making inquiries respecting South Australia. A copy of the hand-bill relative to the advantages offered under the Land Order Warrant system, and the Assisted Passage system, is printed on the preceding pages, and a full description of such systems will be found on pages 11, 12, 13, and 14 of this pamphlet.

~~Only a very brief account is given herein, but persons desiring further information, or more elaborate works on the Colony, can readily obtain same by writing to the Emigration Agent at the above address.~~

PROGRESS OF THE COLONY.

NOT yet fifty years of age, this colony has surely, as well as rapidly, progressed from its swaddling clothes of infancy to its present vigorous and ever-growing development. So indisputably has South Australia gained an enviable position for herself in the race of nations, that in the most recently-published standard work upon Australia—"A Glance at Australia in 1880"—it is candidly acknowledged that "it may be confidently asserted that there is no portion of Her Majesty's dominions in which the average standard of welfare is higher than it is in South Australia." And it is undoubtedly a fact, that no British colony in the world can boast of a better rate of individual progress than can South Australia. The annual value of our trade generally forms a higher proportion to the population than obtains in any one of the other colonies. During 1880 the total trade of the colony amounted to no less a sum than £11,156,002. The imports and exports each represent an average of over £20 per head of the population, or a total average of over £40 per head. South Australia may be regarded as having been from its first settlement an exceptional colony. Its manner of founding was exceptional; its infant Government was exceptional; and throughout its exceptionally self-reliant career it has exhibited an original genius of its own which distinctly differentiates it from its sisters. Possessed of a vast and fertile area of territory, its natural destiny was from the first mainly that of an agricultural and pastoral country; though, in addition to this, early and recent discoveries have afforded plentiful indications that South Australia has an enormous mineral wealth, at present but barely encroached upon. The land policy of South Australia has, like other of its aspects, presented special and exceptional features. From the foundation of the colony, in 1836, till a few years ago, it was the policy of those in authority to sell the lands at a comparatively high rate, and with the funds thus received import desirable labor. The fluctuations of the times have certainly modified that policy as occasion required; but the above may be laid down as the broad principle which guided those who, by their exertions, paved the

way for the glorious results which have since been achieved. At first, South Australia covered an area of nearly 300,000 square miles, or 192,000,000 acres, including Kangaroo Island. In 1861 an area of 80,000 square miles—a tract then known as No Man's Land—was added to our western boundary; and in 1863 we acquired "the Northern Territory." South Australia now extends from the Southern to the Indian Ocean, and contains an area of 903,690 square miles, or 578,361,600 acres. Considering our vast territory, and our comparatively limited population, the unexercised power of absorption of labor the colony possesses is almost incalculable.

Population and its proportionate increase are regarded as being trustworthy tests of the nation's prosperity, and in the case of young growing communities like ours such a test is a more than usually nervous indicator of progression. It is true that in the past our population, although steadily and continuously on the increase, had not multiplied as rapidly as could have been wished, but the census taken a little more than nine months since has yielded results of the most encouraging nature. Whilst it was found that other colonies had not been able to show returns up to their respective estimated standards, the population of South Australia exceeded the official estimate by some thousands of souls. The inference is natural and consolatory, that many of the missing ones from other colonies have found in South Australia a permanent and a prosperous home. Our total population, as numbered at the recent census, and exclusive of the native tribes, is 279,865, consisting of—males, 149,530; females, 130,335. A decade ago, our population was only 185,626, so that in ten years we have made the very satisfactory increase of 94,239 persons. During 1880 the births numbered 10,262, while the deaths were represented by the figures 3,912, the excess of births over deaths being thus 6,350. The number of vessels that arrived last year was 1,045, representing a tonnage of 590,085, as compared with 620 of 187,314 tons in 1871. The ever widening circle of agricultural and pastoral settlement is one of the permanent characteristics of the colony. Our extensive coast-line and numerous ports give us great shipping advantages which are denied to some of our less fortunate neighbors, and the continuation of the spirited public works policy, initiated by Mr. Boucaut a few years ago, affords our pioneer farmers facilities for obtaining an immediate return upon their outlay, and thus encourages



HEREFORDSHIRE CATTLE, ANGASTON.

agricultural settlement. The share of prosperity we possess is largely to be accounted for by the fact that the yeomanry forms so large a proportion of our population. Leaving out the Northern Territory, the population of the colony amounts to 272,375, of which number 86,797, are residents in corporate townships, leaving the remaining proportion of 185,578 distributed throughout the country. The area of land sold and selected up to December 30th, 1880, was 9,300,000 acres approximately, this being exclusive of selections not then "cancelled." This gives a little over 33·58 acres per head of the population, as the average quantity of land alienated from the Crown. In the Northern Territory, the alienated land amounts to 270,000 acres. In South Australia proper, the total quantity of land cropped with wheat alone last year was 1,733,542 acres, and the total wheat yield amounted to 8,606,510 bushels—a very low ratio, occasioned by an exceptionally bad season. In addition to this, nearly a million of acres is under other crops than wheat. In 1871 there had been alienated from the Crown only 4,621,956 acres. On January 1st, 1881, there remained in the hands of the Crown 568,791,600 acres—truly a magnificent estate. The areas quoted above are exclusive of the vast tracks held by pastoral lessees at low rentals from the Crown, which tracks amount to about 180,000 square miles. The quantity of flour exported last year was 78,527 tons, as compared with 46,842 tons in 1871; wheat, 891,387 quarters, as compared with 315,054; the total value of breadstuffs exported during the year was £2,469,720, while a decade ago it was only £1,253,429. The quantity of wool produced has increased from 97,532 bales in 1871 to 148,734 bales in 1880.

The foregoing figures speak volumes for the progress of settlement throughout the colony, and form a marvellous contrast to the order of things that obtained within the recollection of many old colonists. In 1841 the total area of land under cultivation did not exceed 6,722 acres, of which 4,154 acres were devoted to wheat-growing. In the same year the stock of the colony consisted of 890 horses, about 20,000 cattle, and not more than 225,000 sheep. The Census returns show that the colony now possesses 6,463,897 sheep, 307,177 cattle, 157,915 horses, and 131,011 pigs. The comparison of these different sets of figures embodies with it the contemplation of a world of untold pluck and heroism possessed by the hardy pioneers who first penetrated into the fastnesses of our then unexplored country, and have since caused its wildernesses to blossom.

The value of bacon and hams exported during 1880 was £160, as compared with £64 in 1871; bread and biscuits, £2,403, as compared with £357; butter, £3,700, as compared with £1,204; jam, £5,459, as compared with £3,727; fruit, £7,616, as compared with £2,292; hay, £3,826, as compared with £887; and gum, £5,003, as compared with £591. Vine-growing is an industry which will always thrive in our climate and upon many parts of our soil. Now that some amount of experience in the vineyard has been gained, it is indubitable that the finer classes of our wine need take second rank to none, save to the select pick of the rarest and choicest vintages which Europe can produce. Our wines have secured prizes or honorable mention at all the International Exhibitions for which they have been entered, and the high position the exhibits of this branch of our industry took at the Melbourne Exhibition will long be fresh in our memory. There are about 4,000 acres of land planted with vines, and the annual produce of wine is somewhere about 460,000 gallons. Our export of wine is, however, falling off as compared with some two or three years since. During 1880 the value of the wine exported from South Australia was only £8,481, as against £16,019 in 1879; but the deficiency is more than made up by the increased consumption in the colony. In the matter of fruit cultivation we are steadily progressing. Undoubtedly our varied climate is remarkably favorable to the cultivation of many kinds of fruit concerning which we do not at present much trouble ourselves. Large quantities of dried fruit, however, figure amongst the exports of the colony, and we are now beginning to preserve fruits in syrup on a large scale, one company having been already established for this industry and another being in course of formation.

At the present time we are undergoing a mining revival, as a side resultant of the rushes that have taken place in the other colonies. There appears not to be the slightest doubt that we have grossly neglected our opportunities in this direction, and should the present movement be a lasting one, the adventitious prosperity which so suddenly lifted Victoria into eminence may also fall to our lot. The present excitement principally centres itself upon the search for the precious metal, of the presence of which there are undoubted indications in many localities. Old companies are being revived and new ones organised. The Legislature has been moved to afford the mining interest the stimulus of

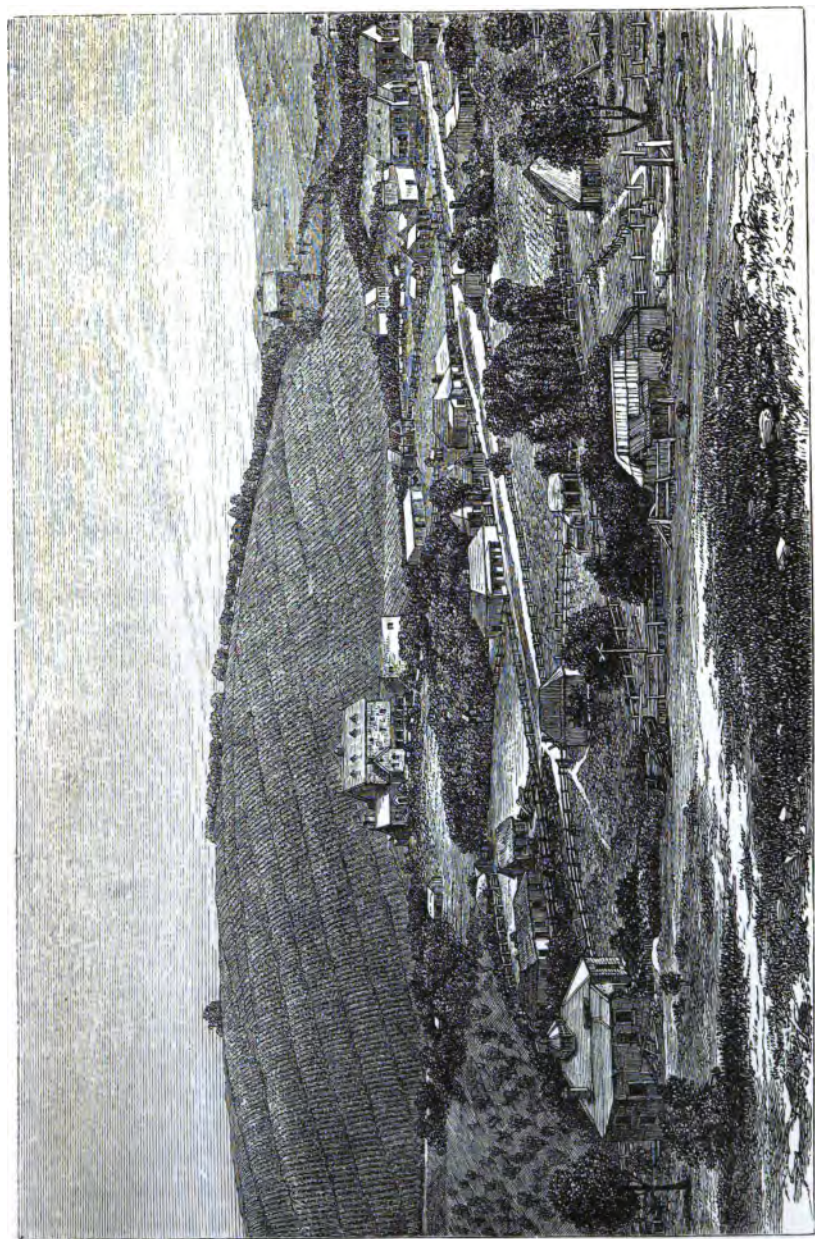


BURRA BURRA COPPER MINE (View looking North).

a favorable amendment of the law, and a No-liability Act has been passed, while it is on the cards that an attempt will be made to introduce a Mining on Private Property Bill. Besides gold it is known that silver, iron, copper, and lead extensively exist. Silver-lead mines have been found almost from the earliest days of colonization. Iron ore abounds almost universally, but the absence of permanent coal supplies prevents the industry of iron-smelting from being vigorously prosecuted. The Government have offered a bonus of £10,000 for the discovery of a payable coalfield, and a claim has been made for such reward, in consequence of a discovery of coal said to exist in payable quantities. In copper South Australia is especially rich. At Kapunda, at the Burra, at Wallaroo, and at Moonta, mines have been successfully worked, and have yielded enormous profits; but the long-continued depression in the copper market has set its seal upon this industry, which is, however, now reviving, owing to recent rises in the price of copper. The Moonta has paid in dividends about a million sterling. The total value of copper, copper ore, and regulus exported since the first coppermine was discovered in 1842 is more than £16,000,000. Other mineral productions of South Australia are—cinnabar, bismuth, mercury, nickel, ochre, platinum, salt, schorl, slate, tellurium, cobalt, antimony, arsenic, lignite, magnesia, marble, strontium, asbestos, manganese, baryta, dolomite, fire-clay, fluorspar, fuller's earth, gypsum, kaolin, clay, sulphur, bitumen, calcspar, soapstone, and native sulphur. Various precious stones and gems have been discovered in parts of the colony, and there has been at times much speculation as to whether a diamond-field does not exist in the neighborhood of Echunga, several diamonds having been found there. Our manufactures are, as compared with those of the neighboring colonies, somewhat few in number. Still, of late we have made rapid strides in that direction also, and some of our manufacturers who have shown the works of their hands at the Melbourne and Sydney Exhibitions have been rewarded with various orders of merit. The latest returns of manufactories in the colony show that the number of factories of every kind in the colony is 791. The persons employed by these number 10,058, being 8,949 males and 1,109 females. The rapid development of our commercial relations with the outer world has already been referred to, and hardly needs the emphasis which statistics will give to it. In 1838 the value of our exports did not exceed £5,000; in 1870 they

had reached £2,419,184; and ten years afterwards, they amounted to no less a sum than £5,574,505. In like manner have our imports increased, for in 1870 these amounted to £2,029,793, while in 1880 they were £5,581,497.

The recently published Auditor-General's returns show that the actual revenue received during the financial year ended June 30th, 1881, amounted to £2,010,681, as against £1,831,164 for the previous year of 1879-80. The expenditure for the year just closed was £1,979,425, as against £1,853,112 during the previous year. Of the revenue, the amount of £553,284 was derived from sales of Crown lands. The Customs yielded £515,681, and Probate and Succession Duties contributed £10,426. The State Railways and Tramways gave a return of £436,940; the Postal and Telegraph Departments showed a revenue of £136,941; Waterworks yielded £62,169; and Marine, £13,829. On the other side of the national ledger the expenditure upon Public Works was £290,621; upon Immigration, £17,837; upon the Redemption of Bonds, £34,400; upon Interest on Loans, £432,233; for survey, &c., of Crown Lands, £69,648; upon Railways and Tramways, £266,612; upon the Post and Telegraph service, £174,336; and upon Education, £122,496. Our bonded debt now amounts to £11,213,700. Altogether, bonds have been issued to the amount of £12,151,000, but of these bonds to the amount of £937,000 have been redeemed. In all, interest to the amount of £2,796,931 4s. 1d. has been paid by the colony on account of loans. The obtaining of these loans has had a most beneficial effect upon the development of the country, public works having been pushed forward to an extent utterly impossible under the slow-going style of former years. The value of the public works of the colony far exceeds the amount of the loans obtained. Including interest, over £14,000,000 has been spent upon the public works of the colony. There are now 82½ miles of Government railways and tramways opened in South Australia; of these 229½ miles are broad-gauge lines, and 592 miles are narrow-gauge railways. The following lines are under construction:—Beltana to Government Gums, 55½; Adelaide to Nairne, 33½; Petersburg to Quorn, 80; Naracoorte to Tatiara, 44½; total under construction, 213 miles. There are nearly 3,700 miles of main roads in the colony, of which about 1,500 are metalled, while the balance have not been made. Up to the present time an amount of £3,000,000 has



CLARENDON VINEYARD, NEAR ADELAIDE.

been spent upon the construction of roads alone. Our waterworks schemes are developing rapidly, those relating to the city and suburbs alone being capable of storing more than 500,000,000 gallons of water. South Australia has 4,754 miles of telegraph line, 6,904 miles of wire, as compared with 1718 in 1871, and 159 telegraph stations. The number of messages has increased from 158,363, in 1871, to 564,449. The great Trans-Australian telegraph which crosses the Continent to Port Darwin is 2,200 miles in length, while the line to Western Australia is nearly 1,000 miles in length. Postal business has more than doubled during the last six years. In 1880 10,340,772 letters and 5,790,768 newspapers were posted, affording a revenue of £79,676 8s. 9d.

Our local defences consist of a Volunteer Military Force, and of the South Australian National Rifle Association, which together number over 2,000 men. The Rifle Association number nearly 1,000 and the strength of the V.M.F. is approximately as follows, exclusive of officers:—Artillery, 170; infantry, 880; cavalry, 30; reserve, 50. The officers would increase the total by 50. Recently Fort Glanville has been constructed near the Semaphore. This fort commands Largs Bay, and is manned with four guns—two 64-pounders and two 20-ton guns. Our local artillery have proved themselves at trials to be exceedingly well drilled, and are becoming experts in the department of military science which they have chosen. In educational matters South Australia is fairly abreast of the times. The policy we have adopted is that of free and compulsory education of a purely secular character, although provision is made for the religious teaching of those children whose parents desire them to be so taught. There are under the department 282 public and 162 provisional schools, and 837 school teachers. The number of children in attendance at the public schools during 1880 was 34,329, while 6,249 attended provisional schools, or a total of 40,578 children. The average monthly attendance was 26,967. Adelaide possesses a Training College, at which there are a number of students in training for the position of teachers. By the Act of 1875 20,000 acres of land can be set apart every year for the purpose of endowing the Education Department for the provision of scholarships and exhibitions. The most valuable of the prizes already instituted is the South Australian Scholarship, which is worth £200 a year, and is tenable for four years. The owner must become a student at a European University. In 1880 the

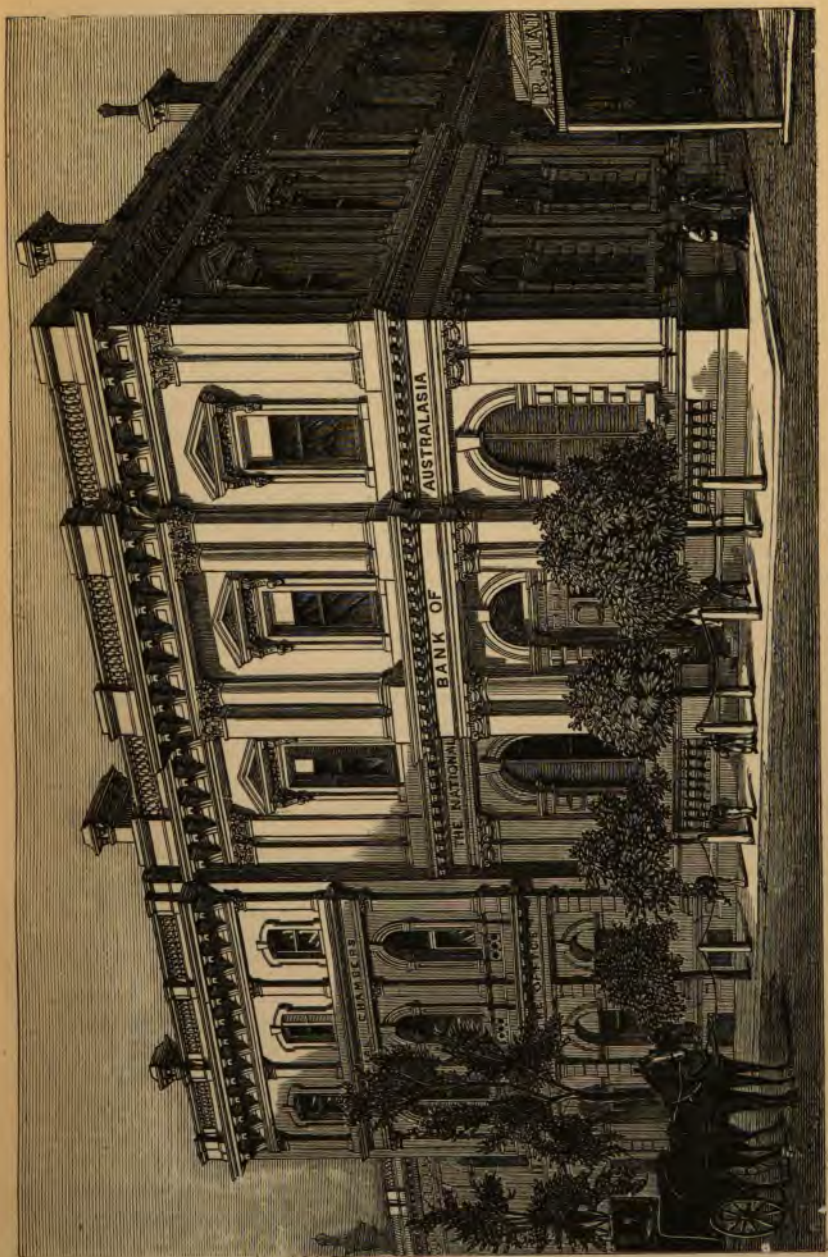
Education Department derived £16,097 as a revenue from the rents of its lands. The number of Boards of Advice at the end of the year was fifty-four. Other educational institutions are the Adelaide University, which has just received new letters patent from the Crown, St. Peter's College (Anglican), and Prince Alfred College (Wesleyan Methodist), besides a number of first-class private schools.

The progress of the city itself and of its suburbs has been remarkably rapid of late years. Some of our buildings are remarkably fine, and will compare well with any to be seen in the other colonies. Our street architecture has been and is expanding at an ever-increasing ratio. Amongst other new buildings recently opened is a temporary Art Gallery on North-terrace, while the new University is all but completed, and the new Institute is in course of erection. Ten Banks are established here. Three of these are essentially local institutions. The total average liabilities of these banks on March 31 last amounted to £5,167,036, while the total average assets were £7,185,500. The Savings Bank returns are eloquent of the thrift of our community. Last year the industrial and provident classes for some time poured in deposits at the rate of over £13,500 per week. At the end of 1880 there were 35,648 depositors, having to their credit an amount of £1,091,203. Six years ago, or at the end of 1874, there were only 20,000 depositors, with £754,600 to their credit. In the country agencies alone the deposits during last year amounted to £170,108. Altogether, we are inclined to think that the brief retrospect we have taken of our progress should encourage us in the belief that the future of South Australia will be both great and glorious.

IMMIGRATION AND LABOR.

Population is the heart and wealth of a nation, and therefore the primary object to be kept in view, in a young community especially, is to secure additional population. In a colony like ours, with an area of upwards of 900,000 square miles, it would be impossible to ensure the development of the various resources of the place if we relied solely upon persons coming on their own account to our shores, and consequently it was found to be necessary from the first to induce persons to come by means of assistance from the State.

Accordingly, one of the fundamental principles in the foundation of the colony was that a portion of the money derived from the sale of



NATIONAL BANK.

Government land should be devoted to the introduction of labor. This plan has been continued up to the present time, and year by year a sum of money is voted for immigration. The amount annually appropriated for this purpose varies according to the requirements of the labor market. During the year ended June 30th, 1877, £149,183 6s. 2d. was expended by the Government on immigration. Latterly, however, there has been an influx of population into South Australia from the adjoining colonies, and consequently a lesser amount of Government immigration has been sufficient for the requirements of the labor market. The prosperity of a young colony like this is greatly enhanced by a well-regulated system of immigration.

NOMINATION OF FRIENDS.

At present, what is known as the "Assisted Passage" system is in operation, under which residents in the colony and persons now arriving can obtain, on application at the Crown Lands and Immigration Office in Adelaide, assisted passages for their relations and friends, if eligible, by contributing a small proportion of the passage-money. Passages for 886 persons were applied for under this system during the twelve months ended June 30th, 1881, and the number is rapidly increasing. The advantage of the system is that the persons nominated have, on their arrival in the colony, someone to take an interest in them; and consequently they do not feel the strangeness and difficulty in finding employment that new-comers sometimes complain of. A statement of the classes that are eligible for assisted passages, and of the amounts to be contributed, will be found on page 3 of the wrapper to this pamphlet.

The control of immigration affairs rests with the Commissioner of Crown Lands and Immigration in Adelaide, and their management in London is entrusted to the Agent-General for the colony, Sir Arthur Blyth, No. 8, Victoria Chambers, Westminster, S.W.

THE LAND ORDER WARRANT SYSTEM.

A feature in our immigration laws deserving of special notice is the Land Order Warrant system. The nominations just referred to are intended for persons of the industrial classes, while the land orders are offered as an inducement to persons of all grades who, having a little capital, desire to make a new home for themselves and their families. The order is issued with a view to enabling such persons to recoup themselves, in part at least, the cost of their passages out. The course to be

adopted to secure these orders is this:—Any person having decided to proceed to South Australia and settle here, should, after selecting the vessel by which to proceed (either sailing ship or steamer, provided it is coming *direct* to Port Adelaide), and having paid the passage-money, forward the receipt for such passage-money to the Emigration Agent for the colony, whose office is 8, Victoria Chambers, Westminster, S.W., London, and ask that a land order warrant may be issued to him. The Emigration Agent will then require him to furnish certificates, on a form which will be supplied for the purpose, to the effect that he has paid his passage-money in a ship that is to sail *direct* to South Australia, and that he has not previously resided in any of these colonies, also a medical certificate as to the health of himself and family. He must then call at the office of the Emigration Agent (as above) with these certificates for examination and approval, when, if approved, a land order warrant will be issued to him, *after which* he can proceed on his voyage. Care must be taken that all these requirements are strictly complied with, as it is *absolutely necessary* to obtain the warrant *before sailing*, otherwise there is no claim whatever for a land order.

If any person should be in doubt as to the first step to be taken, he should communicate with the Emigration Agent (whose address is given above), when all doubts will be promptly set at rest.

This should, of course, be done before the passage-money is paid.

Persons are specially warned to consult the Emigration Agent, and not the shipping agents (as they are apt to do). The latter, naturally enough, wish to secure the passenger, and may promise to "make it right" about the land order warrant. It is not, however, in their power to "make it right," and hence disappointment and annoyance to the emigrant after his arrival.

Anyone, before venturing to a new and unknown country, would naturally like to know something about the place, and the properly authorised person to give that information is the Emigration Agent.

Care must be taken to apply in good time, so as to allow everything to be done, and the warrant issued before the time for sailing.

The Emigration Agent has no power to grant warrants to persons who are not proceeding in a vessel bound direct for Port Adelaide. It does not suffice to book for Adelaide "*via* Melbourne."

To make themselves safe on this point, intending emigrants should secure their passages in one or other of the regular Adelaide traders, either steamers or sailing ships, the agents for which are as follows:—For the "Orient Line," Messrs. Anderson, Anderson, & Co., Fenchurch Avenue, London, E.C.; for the "Elder Line," Messrs. Trinder, Anderson, and Co., 110, Fenchurch-street, London, E.C.; for the "Adelaide Line,"

Messrs. Devitt & Moore, 39, Fenchurch-street, London, E.C.; for the "Colonial Line," Messrs. F. Green & Co., 13, Fenchurch Avenue, London, E.C., and Mr. J. H. Flint, 112, Fenchurch-street, London, E.C.; and for the line of steamers now running between Hamburg and Adelaide; *via* London, Messrs. Trinder, Anderson, & Co., 147, Leadenhall-street, London.

On arrival in the colony, the holder of the warrant should call at the Crown Lands and Immigration Office, Adelaide, when his warrant will be exchanged for a land order. The value of the land order is £20 for each adult, and £10 for each child between the ages of one and twelve years. If the recipient of the order decides to take up land, all information as to how to proceed will be given to him at the Government Land Office, Adelaide. When he has resolved upon a block of land, he may tender the order in payment for same, and in this way he will secure, without the sacrifice of any of the capital he may have brought with him, the right to what may, by his own industry, become in the course of a few years a valuable property. Thus, a family consisting, say, of a father, mother and five children over the age of one year, would be able to claim orders worth, at the lowest computation, £90. This amount would be sufficient to meet the first payment of interest upon 900 acres of land if taken up at £1 per acre, or upon rather more than 640 acres if taken up at 27s. or 28s. an acre, the average rate which land sold upon credit has realised of late. This in many parts of the colony would be a holding quite large enough to give profitable employment to a family of seven.

To enable the new-comer to set to work with a reasonable prospect of success, he should have money enough to purchase a few horses, a couple of ploughs, a pair or two of harrows, and a few other articles of husbandry. He should also be able to spend a few pounds in providing a small residence for himself and his family, and to have enough to keep him and those dependent on him during the months spent in putting in the crop and obtaining a harvest. Supposing the selection is taken up not later than March, there is every likelihood of the selector being able to obtain a crop the same year. The system of farming here is so simple that the most inexperienced hand would have no difficulty in making a start. The cost of ploughing, sowing, and harvesting is comparatively small. There is no need to buy a reaping-machine the first year, as it is easy to obtain the loan of one, but it is no doubt the part of wisdom for the farmer to provide himself with all those labor-saving appliances as soon as possible.

With very little capital a selector might with safety start farming in South Australia. It is evident, therefore, that the land order warrant

system affords to persons in the mother country, who, having a little ready money, are anxious to obtain a home for themselves in the colony, a ready means of economising their funds and getting a start in life as tillers of the soil or otherwise in South Australia. This colony is so admirably adapted to agricultural pursuits, and particularly to wheat-growing, that it offers peculiar inducements to intending settlers. The system is not, however, confined to agriculturists, but is open to all classes of the community. Those persons who have obtained land orders but who do not propose to take up land, can transfer the orders after a residence of two years in the colony. They will have no difficulty in procuring almost the full nominal value for them.

THE LAND ACT.

The following are the principal provisions of the existing Land Act of the province :—

Under this Act large blocks of country are thrown open to the selector at intervals of from two to four weeks, the whole of the lands in a newly surveyed hundred being, whenever practicable, declared open for selection on the same date, six weeks' notice being given in the *Gazette* to enable intending selectors to examine the land.

Resident Selectors.—On the day fixed by the *Gazette* notice the land in a particular locality is offered at auction amongst persons declaring their intention to reside on such land, the sections being offered one at a time, according to value, the order being fixed by the Surveyor-General before the commencement of the sale, and the highest bidder is entitled to the section bid for, and also to select sufficient adjoining lands at the same price to complete the maximum area of 1,000 acres. On this being done, the remainder of the lands is offered, the next highest bidder selecting and so on, until all the lands then offered are selected, or until no further bid is made by a personal resident. Persons intending to select under conditions of substituted resident selectors are then allowed to bid for any lands remaining unselected. Lands which are not selected on the first day of offer become open on the following day between the hours of 10 and 12, and in case of simultaneous application the right to the land is decided by lot.

Credit.—The terms of credit and payments are as follows, viz. :—

- (a) First instalment of interest at 10 per cent. on the purchase-money to be paid when the land is selected; this payment extends over the first three years (equal to $3\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. per annum).



General View of Implements and Stock on Farm of Mr. John Riggs,
Gawler Plains.

- (b) Four per cent. in advance for each of the next six years, on the expiry of which (*i.e.*, at the end of nine years' credit) one-quarter of the purchase-money has to be paid.
- (c) Five per cent. in advance for each of the next eleven years on the remaining three-fourths of the purchase-money.
- (d) This makes in all twenty years' credit, at the end of which the balance of purchase-money has to be paid.

The purchaser under personal residence is, however, entitled to pay his full purchase-money at any time after the first five years of credit, and the selector under substituted residence conditions after six years, provided in either case that all conditions of the agreement have been fulfilled.

If the selectors wish they can pay portions of their purchase-money (in sums of not less than £50) at any time during the currency of their agreements.

Conditions of Agreement.—The selection is required to cultivate one-tenth of his land during the first year of credit, and one-fifth during the second and each subsequent year. The planting of orchards and vineyards and growing of potatoes and other roots and plants mentioned in the agreement are encouraged by providing that one acre of such cultivation is equivalent to six acres of cereals.

Lands are open to credit selections for the space of two years, after which they are offered at public auction for cash, and if they pass the hammer at such auction, and remain unsold for a month, they can be offered on twenty-one years' leases (generally called scrub leases) with right of purchase during the last eleven years of the term, subject to conditions of clearing, &c.

Fencing.—Three-wire fencing, inclusive of cutting posts, boring and fixing, and cost of wire, costs about £25 per mile.

Land Transfer.—The statute known as the "Real Property Act of South Australia" affords a facile and convenient process by which the transfer of landed property may be accomplished in as easy and cheap a manner as any ordinary commercial transaction. There can be no question that the operation of the measure has been highly advantageous to the community. The total value of the lands brought under the operations of this law since its establishment in 1858 amounts to upwards of twelve millions sterling.

Quality of Wheat.—As evidence of the high quality of the South Australian grain, it may be mentioned that the prize wheat exhibited at the agricultural shows during the past ten years has averaged 68lbs. weight to the imperial bushel. The highest prize for wheat was also

awarded to South Australia at the Paris Exhibition in 1878; the first prize was awarded it also at the Sydney and Adelaide Exhibitions.

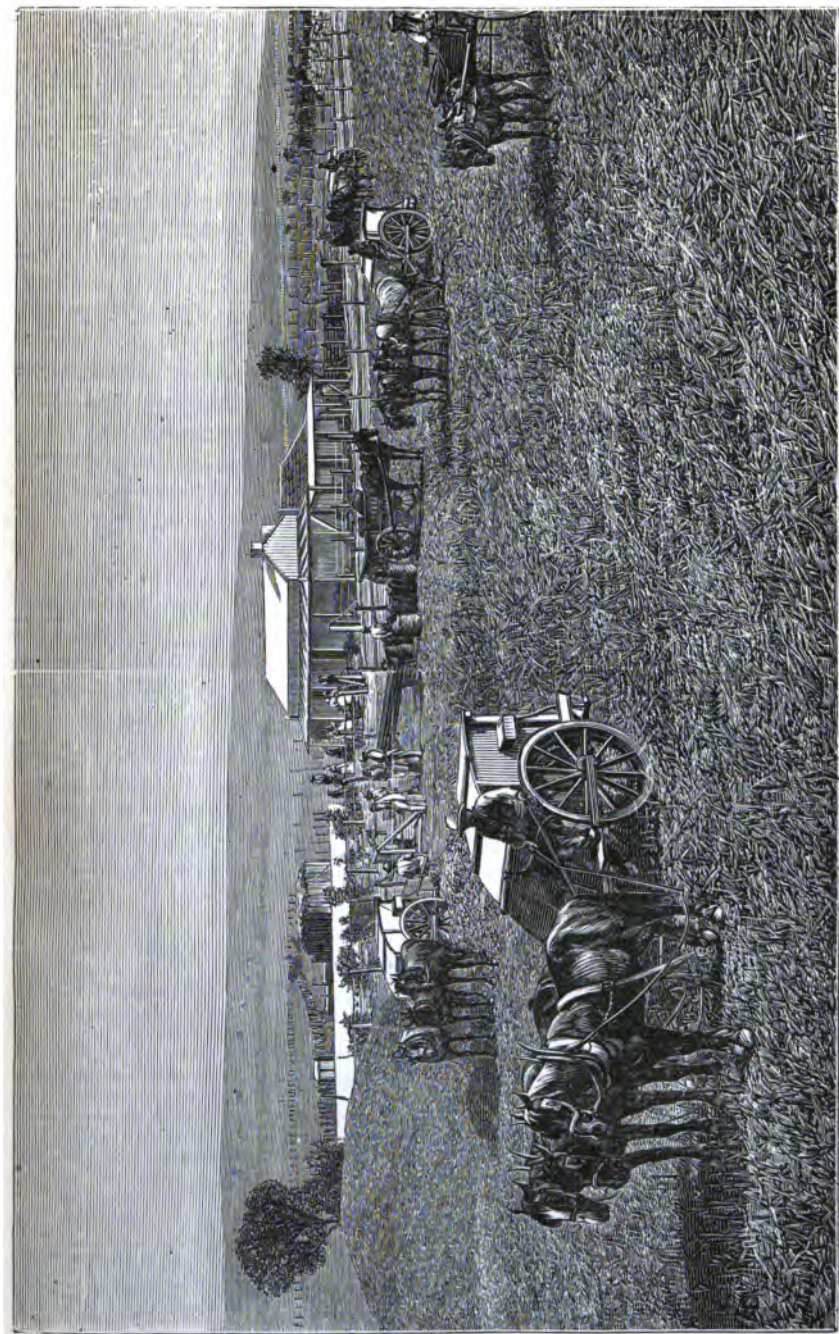
Within the past ten years the acreage cultivated under grain—wheat, barley, oats and peas—has much more than doubled.

The Wheat Harvest.—Little labor is involved in gathering in the wheat crops of South Australia. A machine—manufactured in the colony—called a “stripper” is used. This machine, boxed in with sheet iron, has a row of iron fingers so shaped and fitted as to catch the wheat immediately under the ear, and so by the forward motion of the machine, drawn generally by three horses, the ear is stripped from the straw and drawn into the machine, where a drum with beaters awaits it and thrashes the grain from the ear, throwing it altogether to the back part of the machine; so that after the machine has gone round the field it returns to the corner from whence it started, and, folding doors being opened behind, it discharges its cargo of wheat cut and thrashed, the winnowing machine only being required to prepare the grain for the bags into which it is deposited, placed on a team, and carted to the nearest port or railway station, or sold at once to the millers and corn factors for cash. This explains the dryness of the atmosphere, which is so much more endurable than the humid heat prevailing in some countries.

In a speech before the Royal Colonial Institute, the Hon. C. Burney Young—a resident for many years in South Australia—said :—

The reason why we can make it pay to grow only ten bushels (per acre), or even less, is somewhat evident. In the first place, the rent is very small. The average price of land is only about 28s. or 30s. per acre. It is not only a very small price, looking at in one particular point of view, because it is in South Australia, but taking it in any point of view it is a small price, and an immense boon for any man to be able to get hold of a thousand acres of land at 30s. per acre on which he may possibly clear the whole of his purchase-money in a single crop, as has often been the case. Now the reason why we can grow wheat and sell it profitably when we only get eight or ten bushels to the acre, is that the whole cost of cultivation does not exceed about £1 per acre. This seems a small amount, but it is a positive fact that the whole cultivation, including the seed, does not materially exceed £1 or a guinea an acre. The ploughing only costs about 7s. an acre; the sowing and harrowing 2s.; the reaping 6s.—thanks to Ridley's reaping machine; the winnowing 2s.; and 4s. for seed, at one bushel per acre. If the farmer gets six bushels an acre at 5s. per bushel—30s. an acre—which gives him a profit of 10s. an acre, even at this very exceptional low yield of six bushels. If the people and farmers of England only had the slightest idea of the great benefit they would derive from the land system if they went to South Australia—could they but realise the advantages—I feel convinced they would flock there in thousands.

The advantages to the small capitalist are apparent in the system of settling up the Crown lands of South Australia. It will be seen that there is



REAPING, GAWLER PLAINS, S. AUSTRALIA (the end of the field where the machines are emptied.)

no room for middle-men, land companies, and the like stepping between the Government and the purchaser, who buys it at first cost. Also, not the least important feature is the going up into the new country in numbers, which is necessitated by the laws affecting the settlement and sale of the land. The Government make the main hard road to the new township, which finds employment for the spare time of the needy settlers; the town lots are purchased and built upon, and tenanted by shopkeepers of all kinds, induced by the flow of settlers; churches and schools are built, and in a few months the notion of living in the "back country" is effaced by all the amenities of civilisation being established in the centre of a thriving agricultural community.

House Rent.—The rent of a dwelling suitable for an artisan and his family in Adelaide or the immediate suburbs, varies from 6s. to 15s. per week, but in the country towns the rate is less. Large numbers of artisans, however, reside in their own freehold cottages. The savings of a few years have, in many instances, sufficed to enable them to accomplish this. Land is cheap, and the necessary advances for the erection of dwellings are readily obtainable from the several building societies. Cottages, with fuel and water, are provided for ploughmen, shepherds, and other laborers employed on farms or sheep runs. The following are quoted rates for house rent, and for board and lodging:—

Two rooms, 4s. to 6s.; three rooms, 6s. to 10s.; four rooms 8s. to 15s. free from taxes; single room 2s. 6d.; ditto furnished 6s. to 9s. per week. Gas is 8s. to 12s. per 1,000 cubic feet, and water laid on at 1s. 6d. per 1,000 gallons.

Board and Lodging.—Per week at Bushman's Club, 18s.; at private houses, for single men, shopmen, &c., 15s. to 18s.; clerks, &c., 20s. to 30s.; single females 10s. to 15s.; private lodgers at hotels 20s. to £4. 4s.

PRICES OF PROVISIONS, &c.

The following are the current quotations in Adelaide, as taken from the public prints, of live stock, farm and garden produce, provisions, groceries, &c.:—

FLOUR, GRAIN, &c. (WHOLESALE).

Barley, per bushel of 50lbs., without bags	3s. 4d.
Bran, per bushel of 20lbs., at the Port, bags included	1s. 2½d.
Flour, fine silk-dressed, per ton of 2,000lbs., at the Port, bags included (town brands)	£12 to £12 15s.
Ditto ditto, country brands	£11 to £12 15s.
Hay, best wheaten..... per ton	£4 5s. to £4 10s.
" mixed..... "	£4 to £4 5s.
" Cape oaten	£4 to £4 5s.
" wild oaten..... "	£3 10s. to £3 15s.
Maize, per bushel of 60lbs., without bags	3s. 9d.
Oats, per bushel of 49lbs., without bags	3s.

Pollard, per bushel of 20lbs.	1s. 4d.
Wheat, per bushel of 60lbs., large lots, at the Port	5s. 6d. to 5s. 7d.

BREAD AND FLOUR.

Bread	per 2-lb. loaf	3d. to 4d.
Flour	per lb.	1½d. to 2d.

DAIRY AND FARM PRODUCE.

Bacon	per lb.	6d. to 10d.
Butter, fresh	"	8d. to 9d.
Cheese, colonial	"	4d. to 7d.
" English	"	1s. 4d.
Dairy pork	"	5d. to 8d.
Ducks	per pair	4s. to 5s.
Eggs	per dozen	8d. to 9d.
Fowls	per pair	2s. 6d. to 4s.
Geese	each	4s. to 5s.
Hams	per lb.	10d. to 1s. 1d.
Honey	per lb.	4d. to 6d.
Lard	"	8d. to 9d.
Milk	per quart	4d. to 6d.
Onions	per cwt.	16s. to 19s.
" green	per dozen bunches	6d. to 1s.
Peas	per bushel	6s. to 9s.
Pigeons	per pair	1s. to 1s. 6d.
Rabbits	"	1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d.
Turkeys	each	3s. to 6s.

GROCERIES.

Coffee	per lb.	1s. 6d.
Rice	"	3d. to 5d.
Salt	"	1d.
Soap	"	3d. to 4d.
Sugar	"	3d. to 4½d.
Tea	"	1s. 3d. to 2s. 6d.
Tobacco	"	4s. to 4s. 6d.

VEGETABLES.

Asparagus	per 100	4s.
Beetroot	per dozen	2s. to 2s. 6d.
Brocoli	"	1s. to 5s.
Cabbages	"	1s. to 5s.
" Savoy	"	2s. to 3s.
" plants	per 100	1s. 6d.
Capsicum	per lb.	10d. to 1s.
Carrots	per dozen bunches	2s. to 3s.
Cauliflowers	per dozen	1s. to 9s.
Celery	per dozen heads	2s. to 5s.
Chilies	per lb.	9d. to 1s.
Garlic	"	4d. to 6d.
Horseradish	"	6d. to 8d.
Leeks	per dozen	2s. to 2s. 6d.
Lettuces	"	8d. to 1s.
Marjoram	per dozen bunches	6d. to 8d.
Mint	"	6d. to 8d.
Parsnips	"	2s. to 2s. 6d.
Peas	per bushel	3s. 6d. to 4s.
Potatoes	per cwt.	5s. to 10s.
" new	"	12s. to 13s.
Radishes	per dozen bunches	6d. to 8d.
Rhubarb	per dozen lbs.	3s. to 6s.



BOTANICAL GARDENS, ADELAIDE (Keeper's Cottage, Medicinal Plants, &c.)

Sage	per dozen bunches	6d. to 8d.
Shalots	per lb.	3d. to 6d.
Thyme	per dozen bunches	6d. to 8d.
Trombones	each	4d. to 5d.
Turnips	per dozen bunches	1s. to 2s. 6d.
Vegetable marrows	each	3d. to 6d.
Watercress	per dozen bunches	6d.

FRUIT.

Almonds, hard shell	per lb.	3d. to 4d.
“ soft shell	“	6d. to 7d.
“ cracked	“	8d. to 10d.
Apples	per bushel	6s. to 10s.
Barcelona nuts	per dozen lbs.	7s. to 7s. 6d.
Citrons	per cwt.	12s. to 14s.
Cocanuts	per dozen	2s. 6d. to 3s.
Figs, dried	per lb.	1s.
Filberts	“	9d. to 10d.
Gooseberries	per gallon	3s. to 3s. 6d.
Lemons	per dozen	6d. to 1s. 3d.
Loquats	per lb.	1d. to 9d.
Oranges	per dozen	6d. to 1s. 6d.
Pears	per bushel	4s. to 5s.
Raisins	per lb.	7d.
Walnuts	“	8d. to 10d.

BUTCHERS' MEAT.

Beef	per lb.	2½d. to 7d.
“ salt	“	2d. to 4d.
Calves' heads	each	1s. 6d. to 2s.
“ feet	per set	1s.
Lamb, forequarter	each	2s. to 2s. 6d.
“ hindquarter	“	2s. 6d. to 3s.
Mutton, forequarter	per lb.	2½d. to 3d.
“ hindquarter	“	3½d. to 4d.
Sausages	“	4d. to 6d.

FISH.

Herrings	per lb.	3d.
Schnapper	“	2d. to 4d.
Whiting	“	3d. to 4d.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Beeswax	per lb.	9d. to 10d.
Colonial jam	“	6d. to 8d.
Flowers	per bunch	2d. to 6d.

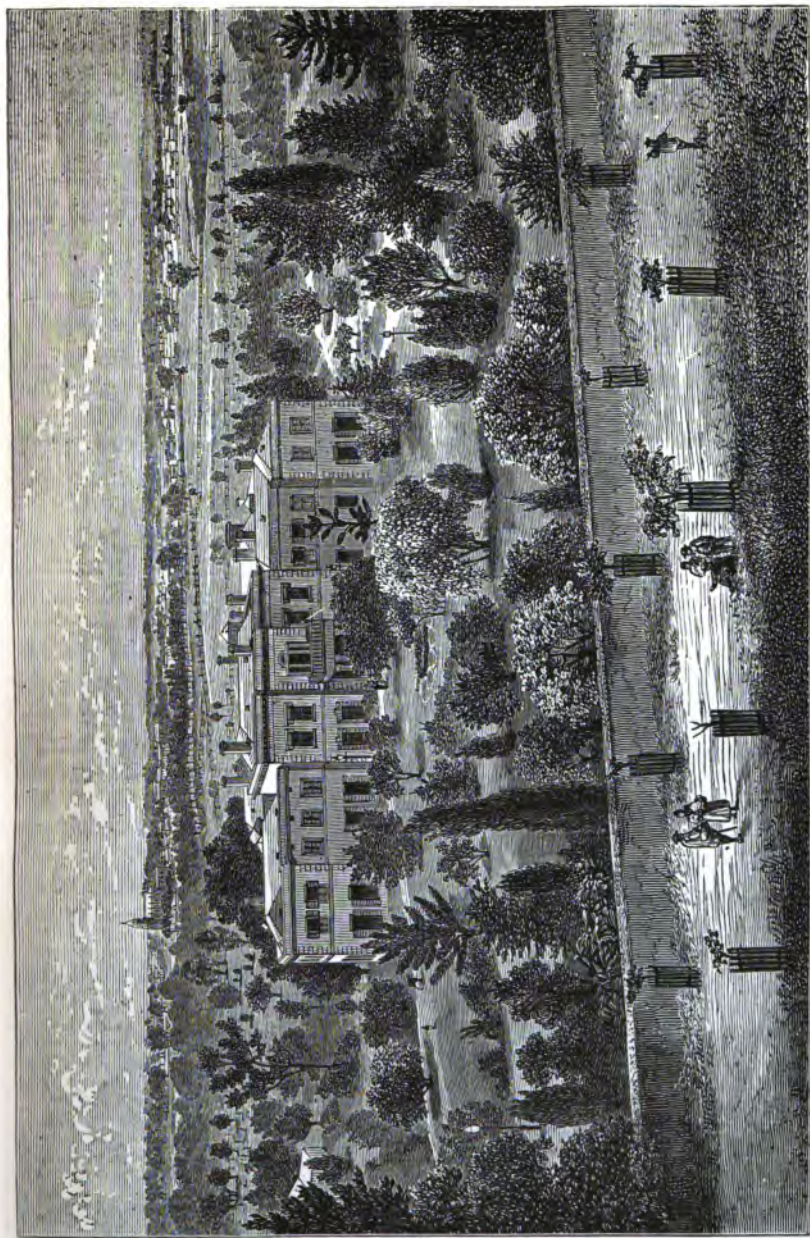
RATES OF WAGES.

Compiled November 4th, 1881, by Mr. W. R. Hunt, Labor Agent, King William-street, Adelaide.

		£	s.	d.
Bakers (with board and lodging)	per day	0	5	6
Barmaids (with board and lodging)	per week, 15s. to 1	0	0	0
Barmen (with board and lodging)	“	1	8	0
Blacksmiths	per day	0	8	6
Boundary-riders (married, with double rations)	per annum	52	0	0
Bricklayers	per day, 9s. to 0	10	0	0
Brickmakers	per 1,000	0	12	0

		£	s.	d.
Bullockdrivers (with rations)	per annum	52	0	0
Bush carpenters	"	85	0	0
Butchers (with board and lodging)	per day	0	5	0
Cabinetmakers	"	0	9	6
Carpenters	per day, 9s. to	0	10	0
Carriage-builders	" 9s. to	0	10	0
Cheesemakers (with board and lodging)	per week	0	15	0
Cigarmakers	per day	0	8	0
Collarmakers	"	0	10	0
Colt-breakers (with rations)	per annum	90	0	0
Compositors	per week, £2 15s. to	3	0	0
Compositors (news)	per 1,000	0	1	1
Cooks, female (with board and lodging)	per week	0	16	0
Cooks, male (with board and lodging)	per week, £1 to	1	10	0
Coopers	per day	0	9	0
Dairymaids (with board and lodging)	per week	0	12	0
Dairyworkers, man and wife (with board and lodging)	"	1	7	0
Farm-servants, man and wife (with board and lodging)	per annum	58	0	0
Farm-servants, single men (with board and lodging)	"	48	0	0
French polishers	per day	0	7	6
Galvanized-ironworkers	per day, 8s. 6d. to	0	10	0
General servants, female (with board and lodging)	per annum	26	0	0
General servants, male (with board and lodging)	"	45	0	0
Harnessmakers	per day, 7s. to	0	9	0
Harvest hands	per week	1	6	0
House and kitchen maids (with board and lodging)	"	0	10	0
Hutbuilders (with rations)	average earnings per week	1	15	0
Hutkeepers (with rations)	per annum	36	0	0
Jewellers	per day	0	10	0
Laborers	per day, 6s. 6d. to	0	8	0
Lambbinders (required for about three months only; with rations), per ann.	per week	39	0	0
Laundresses (with board and lodging)	per week	0	14	0
Masons	per day	0	9	6
Milkmen (with board and lodging)	per week	0	18	6
Millers	per day	0	9	0
Miners	per day, 5s. 6d. to	0	7	0
Ostlers	per week	0	18	0
Painters and glaziers	per day, 9s. to	0	10	0
Plasterers	"	0	10	0
Pressmen (printers')	per week	2	15	0
Saddlers	"	0	10	0
Sawyers	per 100ft.	0	10	0
Sheepdrovers (with rations)	per week, £1 5s. to	1	10	0
Shepherds, married (with double rations)	"	40	0	0
Shepherds, single (with rations)	"	50	0	0
Sheepshearers (with rations)	average earnings per 100 sheep	0	18	7
Shoemakers	per day	0	7	6
Stockmen	per annum	60	0	0
Tailors	per hour	0	1	0
Tanners	per day	0	8	6
Teamsters (with rations)	per annum	52	0	0
Tinsmiths	per day	0	8	0
Upholsterers	"	0	10	0
Wellsinkers (with rations)	average earnings per week	2	2	6
Wheelwrights	per day, 8s. 6d. to	0	9	0
Woolpressers (with rations)	average earnings per week	1	13	0

NOTE.—When rations are allowed, the scale is as follows:—Flour, 10½lb.; meat, 12½lb.; sugar, 2½lb.; tea, ¼lb., for each adult.



GOVERNMENT HOUSE AND GROUNDS, ADELAIDE.

THE ADELAIDE EXHIBITION.

The following account of the Adelaide Exhibition is published in order to give persons in the United Kingdom an idea of what is grown here and of the manufactures and industries of the colony. The South Australian Court only is described in detail, as it is not necessary to give an account of the courts of the numerous other countries represented at the Exhibition:—

THE OPENING DAY.

July 21st, 1881, was a gala day in Adelaide. The dual event of opening the largest Exhibition ever held here, and celebrating the completion of the Torrens Dam—a work which has given to the city a magnificent lake of water which is the admiration of every beholder—marks an era in the annals of the metropolis that the future historian of South Australia will not allow to pass into oblivion. The Exhibition is a private undertaking. Its inception is due to Messrs. Joubert and Twopeny, who at Paris, in Sydney, and in Melbourne have had a varied and extensive experience in the conduct and management of big shows. It occurred to them that European manufacturers would not be indisposed to incur the slight additional cost of transporting their wares to Adelaide, particularly as its citizens had been among their best customers at the Sydney and Melbourne Exhibitions. The project was opened up to some of the leading British and foreign exhibitors, and it was warmly supported by them, although they knew they would have to pay rent for the space they occupied—a new departure in the management of International Shows. The next step was to consult His Worship the Mayor, who happened to be in Melbourne at the time the idea was first broached. Mr. Smith quickly recognised the benefits which would accrue to the city and the country if it could be carried out, and he generously volunteered pecuniary help if that were needed by the promoters to bring their spirited enterprise to a successful issue. But this they assured him they did not want. All they wanted was the loan of the Exhibition Building and Grounds, a fair field, and no favor. These they obtained, and then they set to work with an enthusiasm that carried everything before it. Trees gnarled with age that happened to stand in the way were uprooted in a night; annexes arose as if by magic. Besides Great Britain, we have Germany, France, Austria, America, Italy, China, Japan, Switzerland, India, Belgium, and Victoria represented, and the Exhibition is a great success. It is a fair *réchauffé* of the great Shows that have been held during

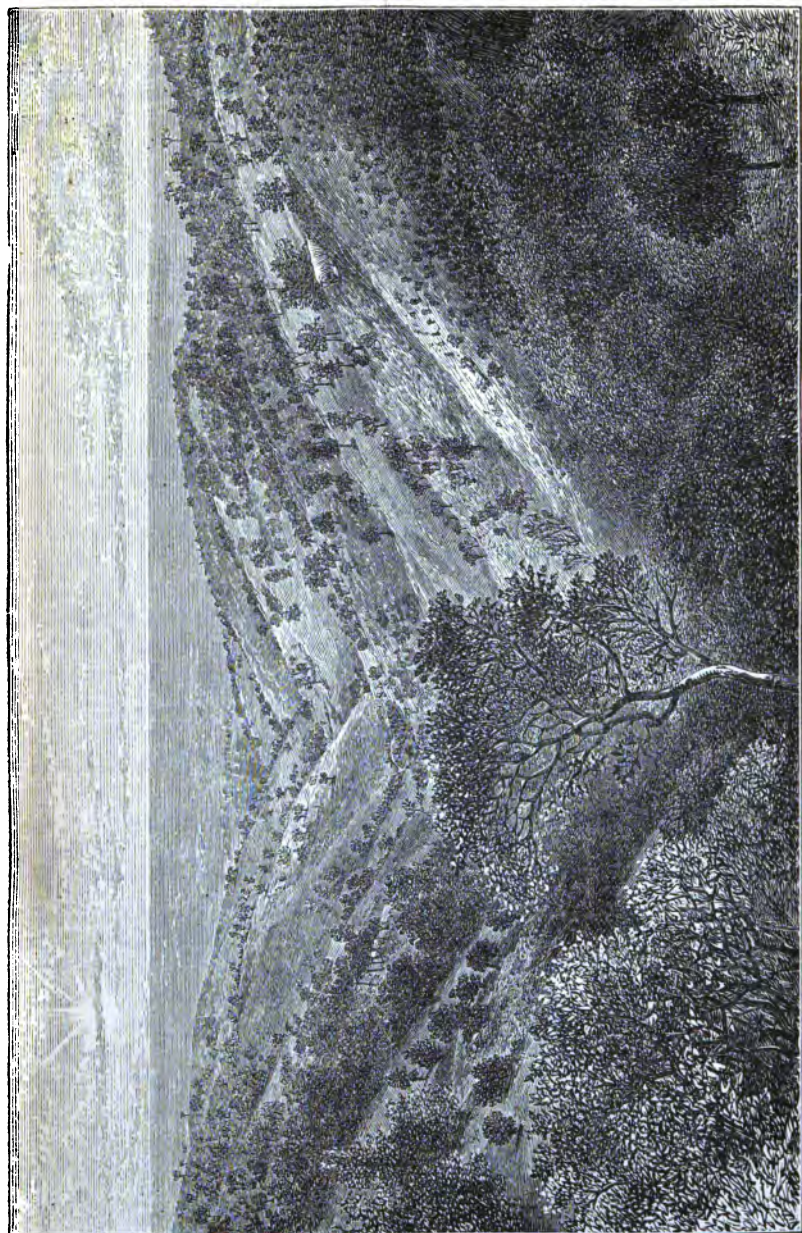
the last two years, with many additional exhibits; it gives an excellent idea of the hugh manufacturing world which lies outside our own province; it enables us to gauge the progress we have made and what is still before us.

It has been suggested that, in 1886, when South Australia reaches its jubilee, a thoroughly international exhibition shall be held, and, guided by the experience of the present show, and the successful, business-like way in which it has been carried out, we ought to be able to hold an international exhibition that shall vie with either that of Melbourne or Sydney. An exhibition educates both inventor and tradesman; both mechanic and citizen. It stimulates the inventive faculties; it exposes deficiencies in taste and in skill, and encourages progress. It developes and refines the taste, and in a hundred different ways promotes commerce and advances the well-being of the community.

Nothing could be more successful than the inaugural ceremony. The weather, fortunately, held up fine, and people generally were stirred to something akin to enthusiasm in regard to the undertaking. Without any parade or fuss all the arrangements flowed smoothly and pleasantly; and there was quite sufficient representative patronage and influence to give the proceedings the grace and the *eclat* which such ceremonies need to make them spectacularly successful. The day was observed as a close holiday; Parliament adjourned for the occasion; the banks and leading warehouses were closed; the streets were lively with people and gay with bunting. Inside the building there was a great gathering of citizens and colonists; the attendance must have numbered fully 3,000 persons. Occupying a position on the dais with His Excellency the Governor, there were the Chief Justice, the Chief Magistrate of the City and his Councillors, the Crown Ministers, the President of the Legislative Council, and the Speaker of the House of Assembly, the members of the Executive Committee, and the leading officers of our Volunteer Military Force. In addition to these there were in other parts of the room members of both branches of the Legislature, the heads of the Government departments, and a large number of our leading colonists. The cantata was a great musical triumph, and will deserve frequent repetition. Thus then as much prestige was given to the occasion as the promoters could desire, and it is to their credit that the proceedings passed off in such an entirely successful manner.

THE EXHIBITION BUILDING.

Under the circumstances, it was inevitable that Messrs. Joubert and Twopeny should avail themselves of some building already in existence, and sufficiently near the city to encourage people to visit it. The only



WATERFALL GULLY, NEAR ADELAIDE.

premises that suggested themselves were the old Exhibition Building, with its thirteen acres of ground. The structure itself was, of course, utterly inadequate to contain anything like all the exhibits that had been promised. As soon, therefore, as Mr. Joubert arrived in the colony he inspected the site, and decided upon the erection of a main annexe, stretching from the north end of the main building. A contract was entered into with Messrs. Robin & Hack to build this annexe, 405ft. long by 65ft. wide; but the demands for space increased so rapidly that it was soon found necessary to erect an art gallery at the end of the annexe, two wings, two machinery halls, and a transept. The size of the art gallery is 65ft. by 45ft.; the two wings cover a space of 3,600ft.; the machinery halls 3,000ft., and the transept 2,000ft. The internal area of the old building is 11,316ft.; and the verandahs outside measure 123ft. long, by a width of 20ft. on the east and west, and 112ft. by 20ft. on the north and south. All told, the area of the building and various annexes is 54,245ft.; but refreshment rooms, marquees, and other erections outside, bring the total space occupied by exhibits up to 90,000ft. The Exhibition is bounded on the north by the beautiful Botanic Park and the peaceful-looking Torrens Lake, and on the east by the Botanic Gardens, whose loveliness is acknowledged far and wide; while in close proximity stand the Adelaide Hospital, the University, the Institute, and other prominent buildings. It is, moreover, conveniently situated, being near to North Adelaide and the eastern suburbs of Hackney, Stepney, College Park, Kent Town, and Norwood; and other more distant places are connected with railways and tramways, so that the facilities for reaching the Exhibition could not possibly be better. Just at this period of the year, when everything looks green and fresh, the visitor, especially if he be from afar, cannot fail to be pleased with the situation and appearance of the grounds, and their beautiful and picturesque surroundings.

The interior of the large room has been painted white, the walls stencilled, the pillars coloured maroon a short way up, then a band of stencilling, and the rest white. With two or three exceptions, the hall is entirely occupied by South Australian exhibitors, many of whom have secured very handsome and costly show-cases in which to display their wares. The prevailing tone is black picked out with gold, and some of the designs are exceedingly elaborate. Where cases are not used, trophies, in the form of octagons, pyramids, and other shapes, have been adopted, and the effect produced is both striking and effective. The main avenue and annexes have been given up for Australian and foreign courts, and the space on each side of the avenue is divided by the supporting pillars of the roof, forming what are called bays, each bay

measuring $12\frac{1}{2}$ ft. by 25ft. These are portioned out as follows, beginning from the south end, and going along the east side:—South Australia has the first five bays; Great Britain, twenty-one, besides the annexe, which gives an additional 1,000ft.; next comes Switzerland, with one bay; China, two, and half the north-eastern annexe, Belgium having the other half. On the west side, beginning at the south end, South Australia has the first five bays; France, 3; Austria, 3; Italy, 3; India, 1; Japan, 2; Victoria, 7; America, 3; and Germany, 3. The passage-way for the public along the main annexe to the art gallery had to be curtailed of its fair proportion to give the courts more space, and is only 15ft. wide. The courts are on each side. They all have a depth of 25ft., but vary in frontages to the passage or main avenue. They run in order as follows:—South Australia, 50ft.; France, 48ft.; Austria, 36ft.; Italy, 24ft. Then comes the transept, 12ft. across; then Victoria, 48ft.; America, 72ft.; Germany, 48ft.; then a passage-way of 12ft.; Germany next, 12ft. more; and Belgium, 24ft. On the opposite side, South Australia, 62ft.; British, 252ft.; Swiss, 12ft.; China, 12ft.; then the passage of 12ft. above referred to; Great Britain, 12ft.

The long avenue, crossed at the north end by the art gallery, looks well viewed from the main building, decorated as it is with flags, relieved at the end by the rich drapery of the art gallery, and bright with the many-hued and varied exhibits seen on either side. The entrance to the art gallery is draped with a rich-looking curtain hanging from a handsome gilt support. The art gallery, which crosses the end of the main avenue, is painted with dove color, the roof white, and an elegant moulding round the walls, which are colored maroon for a few feet up all round by way of a wainscot. The gallery is lighted by a skylight running east and west, diffusing a soft and regular light over every part of the gallery, just suitable for pictures. The pillars in all directions are fitted with sconces, from which flags depend, and also with neat wire baskets full of flowers, which are to be replaced by fresh ones every day. Once inside, the sight is sufficiently brilliant and impressive to evoke the wonderment of any visitor who has not had the privilege of seeing the great World Shows of Philadelphia, Paris, Sydney, and Melbourne. Thousands of our colonists, particularly of the rising generation, have not had this privilege, and we feel satisfied that they will be abundantly pleased at the excellent Show which, through the enterprising venture of Messrs. Joubert and Twopeny, is now being held in Adelaide.

THE OPENING CEREMONIAL.

A programme very similar to that which was adopted both in Sydney and Melbourne—differing only in the matter of an outdoor procession—

was arranged by Messrs. Joubert & Twopeny, and it was very successfully carried through. There was plenty of rank and title to give prestige to the occasion; there was a large crowd of interested spectators; vioregal lips declared the Exhibition open; and a cantata of great musical merit was admirably rendered.

THE SCENE INSIDE.

The appearance of the Exhibition is far more brilliant than even the most sanguine anticipated. The arrangement of articles of beauty, brilliancy, and quaint and curious contrivances of all sorts is such as to make up a truly surprising show of what artistic taste can command. Long before 10 o'clock the invited guests, with their families, thronged to the grounds, and the Art Gallery was crowded to excess with ladies. The rich uniforms of some of the officials and volunteer officers, combined with the great variety of colors furnished by the fashionable costumes of the ladies, made up an imposing display. Everywhere amongst the groups promenading the building notes of admiration were heard as showcase after showcase containing goods of surpassing beauty or utility came within ken. It was really marvellous to see how much had been done in the way of decoration and arrangement during Wednesday night. The unpacking of exhibits alone must have been a long and tedious task, and the assortment could have been no light labor. Any amount of money in large and small sums must have changed hands, for the sales were brisk everywhere and the disappointments plentiful, for dozens of people were heard lamenting that some one had forestalled them in the purchase of some elegant trifle they had mentally marked for their own. There is plenty of scope for observation in the Exhibition, for the scene changes with every step of the spectator. A leisurely survey is impossible unless one takes case by case and court by court, and devotes days to the inspection. On Thursday it could have been but a flying survey to many, although the crush in the morning was not great. Although the decorations are not lavishly bestowed they are not meagre, and are in good taste throughout the Exhibition.

The main hall, hung with various colored flags and dazzling the view with rich collection of silverware, goods in gold, china delicately fashioned, and still more delicately colored, formed a scene calculated to impress the beholder to an extent not easily forgotten. The busy workers in the courts yet unfinished only suspended their labor sufficiently to avoid unnecessary noise or obstruction, but still went on with the task of assorting exhibits. Even in the main hall assistants were engaged in some of the courts deftly setting out goods, and carefully studying the effect only to rearrange where a wrong colour or a stiffness

of outline marred the general effect of the display they sought to make. There is no lack of light in the Exhibition, the garish day comes in on all sides and shows off the goods to every advantage. There was nothing sombre in the colors, for apart from the brightness of silver and the sheen of the gold, there were scarlet uniforms, gold-embroidered official coats, cocked hats, white helmets, ladies' costumes of every conceivable hue that fashion can dictate, all mingled with the less striking colors adapted by sober citizens, and constantly shifting with the moving multitude. The main avenue from which the various courts open presents a vista, in which the most gorgeous colors are blended. Each court has its own style of decoration, but some degree of uniformity in the passage-way is obtained by wire baskets of fresh flowers being fixed to each pillow, and flags hung overhead. There is no stiffness or formality to offend the eye, because on one side the visitor may see, perhaps, an elegant drawing-room set out, and in the next compartment a dazzling display of glass vessels in shapes as varied as their hues, while a few feet further on some novelty of quite another kind arrests the eye, and beyond that massive machinery excites the wonder, which is again aroused by the delicate handiwork of the carver, maker of fine fabrics, or contriver of ingenious appliances.

THE SCENE OUTSIDE.

Before noon had been half spent the streets began gradually to fill with the bustling crowd of sightseers. Nearly all the places of business were closed; and what with the gay dresses of the ladies—who, undeterred by the weather-portents, had donned their best apparel—the bright uniforms of the “military” on their way to the parade, the flags, the music, and the numerous vehicles of all descriptions, the scene was very animated indeed. The common rendezvous from 10 to 11 was the Parade Ground, where by half-past 10 numbers of all the volunteer companies had mustered, and were formed in line, and afterwards in marching order, in the presence of about 2,000 spectators. Lieutenant-Colonel Fitzroy and Major Makin were in command. Captain Gretton and Lieutenants Bowyer and Herbert had charge of the colors; Sergeant Thornton and Drum-Major Marshall directed the twenty-eight members of the Military Band who mustered. At 11 o'clock the marching order was given, and the troop filed off along North-terrace, down Frome Road, and on to the Exhibition Grounds to act as a guard of honor. A halt was called at the main western entrance, and thirty-two men were marched inside the building and stationed with the police at intervals along the avenue to the Art Gallery entrance. The others formed a line extending almost from the building to the gates, and stood at ease

to wait His Excellency's arrival. The arrangements were in almost all respects very creditable, and the same remark applies to the police appointments.

The crowd by this time had swelled into a host, which had its representatives in all directions. There were from 3,000 to 4,000 within the enclosure, and at least an equal number outside. At a quarter past 11 the forerunner of a large number of carriages was driven through the gates. A minute or two afterwards that containing His Worship the Mayor appeared, and was soon succeeded by His Honor the Chief Justice, to whom the volunteers in file presented arms. The next arrivals were the Commissioner of Public Works (Hon. J. G. Ramsay), the Attorney-General (Hon. J. W. Downer), and a large number of members of Parliament, who went inside the building to join their colleagues who had preceded them. Then came Mr. Sanderson (Collector of Customs), Lieutenant Pinschkoff (Austrian Commissioner), the one in gold-laced, the other in a somewhat gayer uniform. Then a large number of officers of the L.M.F. in regimentals, and then, at half-past 11 exactly, His Excellency and suite in two carriages, the first containing the Private Secretary, the Aide-de-camp, and other officers; the second, His Excellency, Lady Jervois, and the Misses Jervois. As the viceregal party alighted the riflemen presented arms, and the band struck up the National Anthem. The promoters of the Exhibition (Messrs. Joubert and Twopeny), His Worship the Mayor, the Executive Committee of the Exhibition, Lieutenant Pinschkoff, and Mr. Sanderson, J.P., formally received them and conducted them to the interior of the building. All the spectators who could do so followed in their wake, and those less fortunate remained outside the building and watched the other waiting crowd outside the fence, who in turn watched them and the volunteers at ease. And so till nearly half-past 12, when His Excellency and suite came out again, and drove off amid due displays of homage, and rounds of cheering given at the Mayor's call.

Meantime the gates had been opened to the "exclusives," who poured in constantly, and from then till the grounds were cleared at 5 o'clock, 7,800 of them paid their shillings. Besides this number, 1,000 season-ticket holders visited the grounds, and in addition to them, the invited guests, including the volunteers. At luncheon time the streets of the city began to fill again, and at 2 o'clock some of the principal thoroughfares were crowded with the holidaymakers proceeding riverwards and towards the Exhibition. The Town Hall bells rang out a merry peal, the sun gained a momentary victory over the clouds and shone brightly down, and for half an hour or so there was quite a bustling scene in the city. The crowd, however, rapidly dispersed, and in less than an hour

the streets were well-nigh empty, and almost as silent as those of a third-rate country village. At 3 o'clock at least 5,000 visitors were within the Exhibition enclosure; and though the crowd was as miscellaneous and as motley as all other crowds there was scarcely one of the score of policeman who was not enjoying a sinecure. The interior of the building was so completely packed that locomotion became exceedingly difficult, and anything like enjoyable sightseeing out of the question. Consequently the more sensible of the visitors inspected the outside exhibits or lounged on seats or empty cases, or patronised the "side shows." Of these there was no stint. Near the gate a rifle-gallery owner worked like a slave to satisfy the demands of numerous amateur marksmen. Next him the announcement that "the notorious Kelly Gang," said to have "just arrived from Victoria," could be seen within a canvas tent, induced a large influx of curious interviewers; and those who wished to see, but had not or did not care to spend the indispensable threepenny-bit, regarded by the host as a *quid pro quo* for the attractions of his show, gazed at the glaring pictures with which he adorned the entrance to his tent, and in which the principal figures were a crocodile, far gone in dropsy, and with a remarkably open countenance, and a skeleton which might be equally of man or monkey—as the viewer chose. A "meek-eyed ox," over 3,000 pounds in weight, made up, with Royal Marionettes, the next attraction, which its owner modestly referred to with some volubility as "the greatest show on earth." In one of these tents a performer on a wheezy instrument executed a tune with melancholy effect. The "Wild Boy of the Jungle," "The Talking Machine," "The Steam Man with Iron Lungs" (who is, if the proprietor's original painting may be trusted, a somewhat uncouth, cadaverous customer), "The Animal, half-goat half-sheep," and a Punch and Judy show, made up the remaining æsthetic delights on one side of the grounds.

Further on an electric machine shocked, for the smallest silver coin, all who cultivated its acquaintance; and hard by stood a large sweetmeat stall groaning beneath a sticky burden sufficient to make bilious the whole crowd. Near it a wondrously constructed windmill whirled ceaselessly around. The lager-beer saloon close at hand had an unlimited supply of Josh Billing's *bete-noire*; but was unfortunate in its so close association with the unsightly empty cases and stockpens on this side the annexe. Down towards the western fence there were hardly more visitors than showmen, though there was no lack of ingenious devices to secure onlookers' coin. One was a shooting gallery, with a promiscuous collection of dummy Maoris, bushrangers, lions, tigers, and nondescript animals as targets. Another was a weighing machine so delicately arranged as to register the proportions of a Hercules or the veriest pigmy. It had



TOWN HALL, ADELAIDE.

for neighbor a lifting-power register and a padded monster who offered its breast for the blows of patrons, and received faint touch and well-planted blows with the like stolid indifference. A merry-go-round finished the list, and delighted the hearts of numerous juveniles, whose laughter made better music than did the strains of the proprietor's concertina. There was, in fact, amusement for all classes of patrons; and those who tired of it or had disinclination for it, could hie away and seek the blandishments of barmaids and the more substantial comforts provided by the caterers at the various refreshment bars.

Like all other Exhibitions, the toilet of the Adelaide Exhibition was far from complete by the opening day. Owing to the non-arrival of goods from the other colonies and England several of the courts were comparatively bare, and others made a meagre display; but every day now is making a great difference in the appearance of things. The steamer *Orient*, which arrived a few days ago, brought a shipment of British and foreign exhibits, and this is to be followed by another lot in the *Garonne*, while steamers from Melbourne have added to the supplies which have been drafted here from the World's Show recently held in that city. The courts now are assuming an attractive appearance, and the crowds of visitors who are in daily attendance find a host of articles to interest and entertain them. The decoration of the interior is greatly assisted by a splendid collection of tree and other ferns and plants from the nursery of Messrs. Giles & Son, and which are placed in various parts of the main building and annexes. They come as a refreshing relief upon one's senses after they have been dazzled and satiated with the works of man. Among the goods that claim most attention are the high class specimens of china and porcelain from the Royal Worcester Works, ladies' costumes, Florentine and other mosaics, Japanese bronzeware, and the very creditable exhibits of art furniture from the establishments of local manufacturers. The daily attendances are, if anything, exceeding the attendances at the Melbourne and Sydney Exhibitions, but this, no doubt, is due to the fact that they were not open at night time, and this one is. The admissions during the first four days reached 40,405, or an average of over 10,000 per day, and at present there appears to be no diminution in the interest of the people. As a proof of the more economical way in which private enterprise can manage undertakings of this kind, we may mention the insurance paid on goods shown at the Melbourne Exhibition ranged from 25s. to 30s. per cent.; while here, with less substantial buildings, and gas burning all night, the risk has been covered at as low a rate as 5s. per £100.

THE SOUTH AUSTRALIAN COURT.

THE MAIN BUILDING.

Like Victoria, our own colony has possession of the major part of the space available for exhibitors. The main building is almost entirely given up to South Australian manufacturers and tradesmen, and in addition they have most of the verandah accommodation and several of the bays in the main avenue. It was at first thought that there would be a small and utterly unworthy display of the arts and manufactures of South Australia, but it has turned out far otherwise. True there are many articles made in the colony that are not represented, but taken altogether, the show is particularly gratifying. A number of our leading houses have gone into the matter with a spirit of enthusiastic enterprise. They have spared no expense in securing handsome showcases or arranging striking trophies, and in generally setting forth their exhibits as attractively as possible. On entering the main building at the western entrance the eye is at once arrested by a brilliant display of costumes from the establishment of J. Miller Anderson & Co. The case in which they are shown is a marvel of cabinetwork, and is one of the most beautiful in the whole of the Exhibition. The goods are worthy of the setting, for of their kind there was nothing to surpass them, even in the world's show at Melbourne. Let us attempt a description of them. They are six in number, and the first is a visiting costume, walking length; a combination of the new shades of heliotrope satin and cachmire, with diagonal flounces of point d'alençon; also hat trimmed with elegant shaded feather, and muff to match costume. No. 2 is a novelty in an Oriental costume, an artistic combination of Arab surat and peacock cashmere, trimmed with Brabant lace; also a bonnet, with clusters of feathers and humming birds, and muff to match costume. No. 3 is a dinner dress of ciel cashmere and burgundy velvet, richly embroidered with scabieuse and forget-me-nots, the train surrounded with pompons of Burgundy satin, centred with stars and forget-me-nots; coiffure of flowers, and muff with embroidered medallion, encircled with wreath of forget-me-nots; the whole forming an elegant toilette. No. 4 is an opera costume, composed of cream cashmere and cardinal plush, enriched with white brilliant embroidery; the skirt trained, and stylishly draped corsage to correspond. With this costume is an elegant *sortie de bal* and magnificent coiffure of ostrich plumes, completing a most effective evening toilette. No. 5 is a carriage visiting dress of rich black satin, embellished with hand-paintings in oil, representing water lilies and coral, with birds and butterflies interspersed, trained skirt with corsage, trimmed with rich Spanish lace; the coiffure and muff also painted to correspond. No. 6 is a bridal costume, undoubtedly a specialité, composed

of rich ivory satin merveilleux, with artistically hand-painted bridal flowers in oils, the trained skirt being a combination of the new porcupine and fine gatherings, surrounded with quoquilles of the satin, each containing bridal bouquets, the drapings surrounded with elegant Honiton lace. A corsage finished with necklet of bridal flowers, a pretty wreath, veil, and muff, complete this most exquisite bridal dress, the first one of the kind produced in these colonies. There is also a very elegant opera cloak of cream cashmere, trimmed with plush raye and Spanish lace, lined with handsomely quilted satin.

Just to the north of Messrs. Miller Anderson & Co.'s space Messrs. Hay & Co. have some elegant dress exhibits, including a white gros-grain silk dinner dress, elaborately relieved with bouquets of hand-painted flowers, and jacket shaped bodice in moire, with exquisite real lace; a light-blue satin promenade costume, beautifully trimmed with chenille and cream vermicelli lace, caught up with steel ornaments; a black satin princess robe, the body gauged all over and relieved with cardinal merveilleux satin, the trimming of jet black and steel; an opera mantle in cardinal plush, trimmed with swansdown, cord and tassels, and lined with white quilted satin; and a black plush mantle, trimmed with merveilleux, and relieved with jet and steel fringe, Spanish lace, &c., and lined with quilted gold satin. In addition to these there are a number of children's costumes, boys' suits, and some good specimens of millinery. Mr. G. P. Doolette, court and clerical tailor, of King William-street, has several show cases, occupying a considerable area of space close to the western entrance into the court. In one case are shown felt and silk hats, pullovers, hunting and travelling caps, and helmets; and another contains fitted travelling bags and cases, court swords, and barristers' wigs; while a third is fitted with shirts of the firm's own make. A fourth case contains scarfs, gloves, hosiery, and other requisites for a gentleman's toilet; and in a large flat case against the wall are exhibited suitings, shirtings, broadcloths, and fancy colored goods, making altogether a large show. Over the case against the wall the name of the exhibitor is spelt in a cedar frame, with crystal pendules that, shivering continually, produce a pretty effect. Not far off D. & W. Murray, wholesale drapers and clothing manufacturers, have a case full of ready-made clothing, and in another part of the court another case of funeral design, in which fancy-colored day-shirts and under-shirts are exhibited.

A step or two to the south, and we come to the rich and tasteful productions of the silversmith's art as they are adequately exemplified by the efforts of Mr. H. Steiner, the well-known jeweller of Rundle-street. His large showcase of plate-glass is handsome, and admirably

arranged, the case itself being surrounded by a convenient space, covered with Brussels carpet, and enclosed by a light ornamental railing. In the display of silverware, much depends upon the art of disposing the goods so that one article can set off the other. This has been done with judgment. The exhibits are as varied in character as they are numerous and unique in design. One of the striking objects is an Egyptian vase of silver, which shows in fine contrast to some elegant English tea and coffee services, a host of cups of peculiar style, huge eggs tastefully mounted in burnished silver, jewel caskets, inkstands, claret jugs, and suchlike contrivances. Visitors are not likely to overlook a handsome epergne, which for style and finish reflects credit upon Mr. Steiner's craftsmen. In this work of art the twined trunks of a pair of palm-trees, with their graceful leaves in frosted silver, support a cut-glass dish, and, at the foot, two well-executed figures of Arabs, with that invaluable ship of the desert—the camel,—are grouped on what is intended to represent an oasis, and which forms the pedestal. A three-branched candelabrum, 34in. high, and composed of a solid silver palm-tree on a triangular pedestal resting upon tigers' claws, is a rich and costly construction. On one side is represented a shield with the royal arms, and on the other side the arms of the City of Adelaide appear. The whole is embellished with ferns and other lovely specimens of foliage, executed with the minutest attention to detail. A truly Australian design rivals this in finish, and consists of a large epergne of burnished and frosted silver. The principal parts about it are a hollow eucalyptus, which, with its natural-looking branches and leaves, sustains a cut-glass dish. The pedestal, nearly 50in. in circumference, is of hammered silver, and is made to represent a rocky piece of ground. A bushman on horse-back is shown on one side after a kangaroo, and on the other an aboriginal with his lubra is watching for a chance at the game. A flock of sheep in another part are shown feeding quietly, and on the top of a large rock are grouped three natives, one in the act of cooeing, and the other poisoning a spear, while a lubra is seated on the ground with a dead snake. The finish of this example of the handicraft of the silversmith is admirable. There is a larger specimen than this, and also Australian in its leading features. This is a six-branched candelabrum, 38in. high. The design is a vine in full bearing, branching out so as to support the sockets for the candles and cut-glass bowls. Surrounding the whole is a large cut-glass receptacle for flowers. The massive pedestal has niches cut in it, each showing a colonial view, one being a kangaroo hunt, another a group of sheep with their shepherd, a third, a small mob of marsupials, and an emu, with a blackfellow on the alert with spear poised for throwing. Several other native figures are

shown in natural attitudes, and the general effect is rich and rare, the burnished and frosted silver being very skilfully distributed. Two stags are also introduced, and the candelabrum is also embellished with wheat-ears and malachite. The remainder of Mr. Steiner's exhibits are chaste and worthy of admiration. Several of Mr. Steiner's exhibits are similar to those shown by him in Melbourne, and for which he received first prize and a recommendation for the Emperor of Germany's prize. Those sold by him there have been replaced for the Adelaide Exhibition by goods of newer style. In another case he has a choice collection of drawing and dining room clocks, also carriage clocks arranged in a pleasing manner. The clocks are of various sizes, from 2in. upwards. There are also English and Swiss specimens of timekeepers. A third showcase is fitted up with electro-plated ware of the newest designs from the establishments of leading English electro-plate manufacturers. In addition to this, a pyramid is reserved for a display of antique bronzes calculated to at once arrest attention.

An attractive, if gaudy, trophy of tea-packets and coffee in tins has been raised on the south side of the court, just opposite to the refreshment bar, by Messrs. J. S. Sanders & Co., of Hindley-street, Adelaide, and Lipson-street, Port Adelaide, the teas shown being the India and China packet teas, and the coffees—Universal, Arabic, French Imperial, French Colombo, and the Diamond. Messrs. A. & J. Dobbie, of Gawler-place, have a neatly railed-in and carpeted stand of sewing-machines, which will be shown in working by attendants during the progress of the Exhibition. The makers represented are—Singer, Howe, and the Standard Company. The same firm have also a case of electro-plated ware, and several exhibits of bilge pumps; while depending from the roof over the sewing-machine stand is one of their patent carbon burners, which will be used to light up the exhibits. Messrs. Burton & Co., of the Waverley Vinegar Works, West-terrace, show a small, but neat trophy; and Messrs. D. & R. J. Fotheringham, of Gawler, have a similar stand of cordials adjoining it. A selected sample collection of cordials from the well-known manufactory of Messrs. G. Hall & Sons, Norwood, is decorated with flags and certificates of former awards, including one from the Sydney Exhibition of 1879, when they carried off the palm against the world. Messrs. G. Stringer & Co., Hackney, have a stand of sauces, pickles, and condiments, which exhibits are arranged around a frame containing the medals won by the firm for their manufactures. A large stand of leather, comprising some splendid hides, has been erected by Mr. J. J. Green, leather merchant, of Hindley-street, who exhibits besides a good collection of boot uppers and grindery. Adjoining this display of leather, Mr. J. Williams,

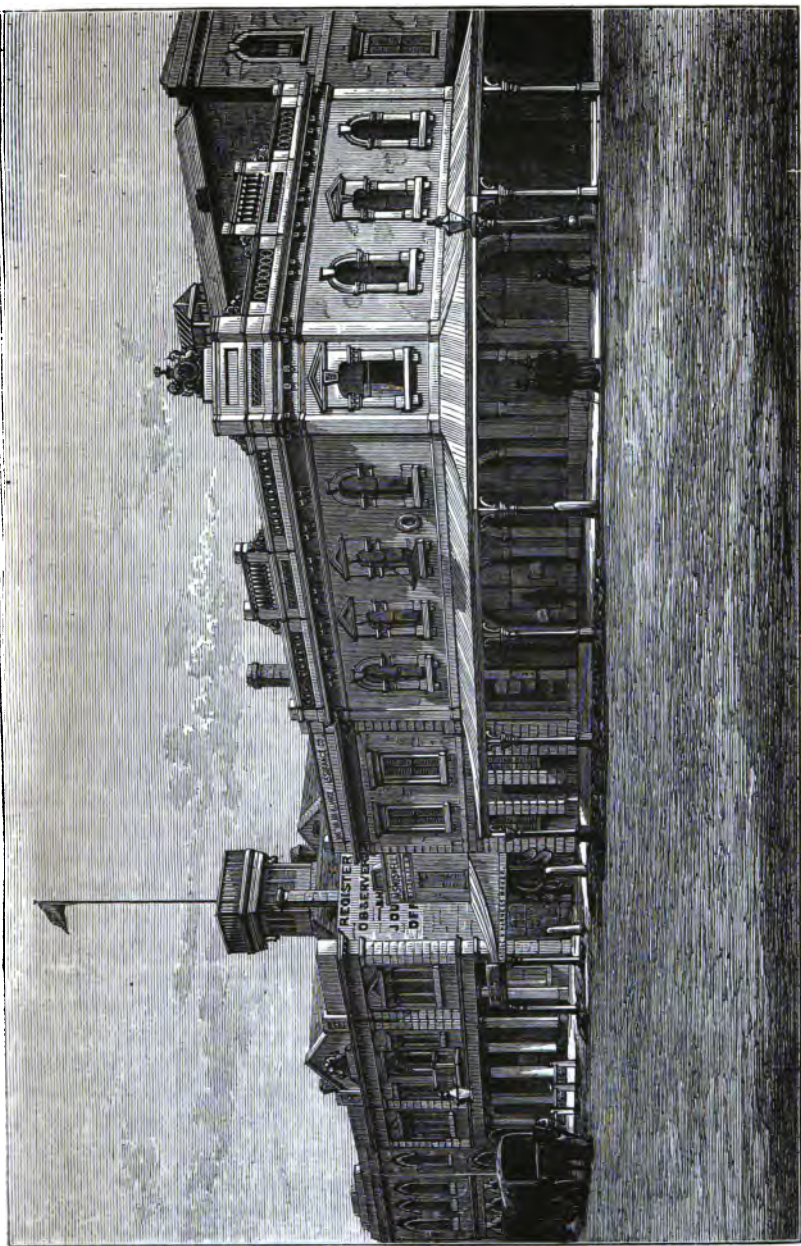
manufacturing stationer, of King William-street, who took several prizes at the Melbourne Exhibition, has a case containing admirable specimens of engraving, lithography, embossing, copperplate and other printing, and account-books and ledgers of various descriptions. The books present different styles of binding, such as Russia, white vellum, and Russian bands, calf, calf and single bands, brass-bound, and locked ledgers. They all show excellent workmanship. A row of large wooden organ pipes placed against the wall form an interesting exhibit, inasmuch as they represent the 16ft. open diapason pedal stop, in what will be, when completed, the largest two-manual church organ in the colony. This instrument is now being constructed for the North Adelaide Congregational Church, by Mr. W. G. Rendall, the well-known organ builder of North Adelaide, and will contain no fewer than 1,186 pipes, with provision for the addition of two more stops, comprising 224 pipes. A photograph of the organ is hung beneath the exhibit. *Appropos* of this subject, Mr. Rendall has erected the organ in the art gallery, which was intended to be used on the occasion of the opening ceremony; but the exigencies of the occasion, which necessitated the choir being outside the gallery, prevented the original intention being carried out. This instrument, which has been built to private order, only contains seven stops; but it possesses a fullness, and at the same time a sweetness of tone that augur well for the excellence of the larger organ. The names of the stops are, stopped diapason, clarabella, dulciana, principal, flute, and gemshorn, with two octaves of pedals. The case is in the ornamental Gothic style, and in the front and sides thirty-five speaking pipes are erected.

In the northern end of the building Messrs. W. & T. Rhodes show an elaborate case of electro-plated ware, from the celebrated firm of Harrison & Co., Sheffield. It contains a great variety of beautifully-finished epergnes, dessert, tea, and coffee services, &c. Among the articles will be found an exact fac-simile of a sugar-basket, in a unique design, which this firm made for Her Majesty the Queen. This case occupied a position under the dome of the Melbourne Exhibition, and was generally admired. W. & T. Rhodes are also interested in a very complete and well-arranged exhibit by Kenrick & Sons, which occupies a position in the British Court. An enamelled bath, lavatory basins, and other sanitary appliances, occupy the centre of the stand, while around each side are ranged highly-finished kitchen utensils. On the walls are fixed door ornaments, locks, and latches, of beautiful workmanship, the whole forming a most effective exhibit. Close to this is to be found a most useful household appliance in the form of a "Rhyston" mangle, the patent rights for which are represented in South Australia by W. & T. Rhodes.

This mangle is on an entirely new principle. By means of a top lever, the upper bed of the machine, which hangs on a crossbar which has a backwards and forwards motion, is lifted clear of the lower or stationary bed, and the articles to be operated upon may be placed between the two surfaces. A loose roller is inserted, the upper bed is lowered, and the mangling is completed without any strength to mention having been expended. It is claimed for this mangle that, in the matter of care and effectiveness in its working, it is a great improvement on existing patterns. We understand that W. & T. Rhodes have commenced the manufacture in the colony of these mangles. The old-established firm of Flavel & Sons, the kitchen-range makers, are well represented by two magnificent specimens of their workmanship, with elegantly nickelled mountings. One of the ranges is bordered with Minton's encaustic tiles, which give it a very effective appearance. These elegant ranges are also exhibited by W. & T. Rhodes.

Messrs. W. H. Burford & Sons, soap and candle-makers, of Grenfell-street, Adelaide, have attractively fitted up the north-east corner of the building, where they have been allotted space for the display of their manufactures. Against a dark-blue background they have erected various devices in light-colored fancy toilet soaps, of different qualities in blue, mottled, and the common yellow. Of this last-named article, a huge slab, weighing 25 cwt., forms a prominent decoration of the stand, which also includes stearine and tallow candles. Messrs. A. M. Bickford and Sons, druggists have raised a pyramidal trophy, some 15 ft. high, of the cordials made at their Waymouth-street factory, the whole being surmounted with a spear-head carrying a pennant emblazoned with the firm's name. The effervescing liquors are exhibited in syphon bottles, and around the base of the trophy are placed rows of the baking-powders and cough elixir made by the firm, whose exhibit is very effectively arranged. Close by Messrs. Bickford & Sons' stand, Mr. Blackeby, proprietor of the Patent Boot Factory, Rundle-street, Adelaide, has erected a very large showcase in black and gold—the usual ornamentation—which contains a large and well-arranged collection of plain and fancy boots and shoes known as "Blackeby's Patent." Occupying a prominent position in front of the case is a huge boot of Brobdignagian proportions, representing a mode of making boots for which Mr. Blackeby has applied for a patent. He already holds patents for improved soles, lasts, and fittings; and another patent of his is now under consideration for an improved way of making heels. The peculiar quality of the "infant" boot which has been referred to is, that instead of being pegged, the sole is stitched with three rows of stitches in a certain manner.

The Aerated Bread Company have a large octagonal case reaching almost to the ceiling, in which are shown the various sorts of biscuits that are manufactured. They are arranged in mosaic patterns, which produce a very pretty effect. The Company's exhibit is a very creditable one, showing that considerable progress is being made in Adelaide in the important industry of biscuit manufacture. Messrs. Whillas & Ormiston's case, which stands between that of the Aerated Bread Company and the door of the main annexe, contains fine specimens of their work, consisting of combination writing and dressing cases, despatch boxes, pocket-books, and other fancy leatherwork; also specimens of the various styles of letter-press binding, the work of which is executed in a highly creditable manner. Prominent among these is an Imperial Family Bible, full bound in brown morocco, and several presentation address cases all elegantly finished in gold. They also exhibit several account-books, among which we notice one full bound in hogskin, which ought to wear well. On the top of the case are two Oxford frames covered in red morocco, with the name of the firm in gold letters, containing specimens of account-books and music and fancy rulings, which are well executed. The whole of the exhibits in this case are manufactured by Messrs. Whillas & Ormiston, and are creditable both to them and the colony. Harris & Kemp, Rundle-street, have a show-case filled with goods embroidered in colors, including shawls, satchels, hand-screens, cushions, braces, smoking-caps, blotters, and brush and comb bags. Exhibited in the case are two samples of old-fashioned needlework, in the shape of small pictures worked in silk. They date as far back as 1781, and were worked by a lady relation of the exhibitors. F. Bassé, jeweller, of Gawler-place, exhibits a case of diamond and other jewellery, the collection, though not large, being brilliant. R. Menz, Rundle-street, has a small but prettily arranged case of colonial-made watches and jewellery, the top of the satin beds on which they lie being surmounted by a figure of a cupid bearing in its hand a wreath of flowers. The figure keeps revolving, and on each side of the stand a scent fountain plays all day long. On the walls hereabouts C. A. Owen, photographer, of Rundle-street, has a collection of photographs taken by means of artificial light. A. S. Manders & Co., Exchange, also show enamelled photos. C. Barth, proprietor of the Colonial Tinware Goods Factory, Stepney, has a piled-up stand of wire-work cages, baskets, whisks, and similar goods. The baskets, as a rule, are lined with bright-colored silks or other stuffs, and have a very good appearance. F. H. Schlork & Co., of the Steam-dyeing and Cleaning Works, Gawler-place, have an exhibit of their works in the shape of leathers, ribbons, silk, wools, and other materials. Against the wall hangs one of those specimens of human patience, a patchwork quilt,



GRENFELL STREET ("REGISTER" OFFICE).

composed, it is stated, of 11,500 pieces neatly sewn together. It was made by Mrs. Higgins, and is exhibited by Mrs. T. Flett, both of North Adelaide.

Perhaps the most attractive showcase on the east side of the South Australian Court is that of Mr. A. Cunningham, of Rundle-street. Immediately upon learning of the promotion of the Adelaide Exhibition, Mr. Cunningham telegraphed orders home for newest goods in glassware, china, &c., and since that time no pains having been spared to make his exhibit a success. The exhibits came duly per *Cuzco*, and anybody who pays a visit to the space occupied in the Exhibition by Mr. Cunningham, cannot fail to be pleased and instructed. There are two large and elegant showcases connected together, besides a number of stands and cases. The silver and silver-plated goods are especially worthy of mention, and altogether the show is one of the most handsome in the Exhibition. There is a very chaste centre-stand upon a mirror plateau, which comes from the well-known electro-platers, Messrs. Walker & Hall, of Sheffield. Biscuits and wine sets, trays, kettles, tea services, cruet-stands and goods of a similar description are exhibited as manufactures of the celebrated American firm of Messrs. Simpson, Hall, Millar, & Co. The arrangement of the exhibits is exquisitely tasteful, and even on the opening day attracted a crowd of admirers, whose comments were very emphatic. There is a set of gilt and oxydized spoons, styled "the Apostle spoons." These have succeeded in evoking much admiration. Some fancy goods occupy a large amount of space in the second showcase. These consist of dressing-cases, albums, &c. A stand covered with hyalanthine glass vases and bronze glassware, from Thomas Webb & Sons, of Stourbridge, proved very attractive. The ornaments for table decoration were also remarkable for their uniqueness of design and their elaborate workmanship. The manufacturers represented in this branch of the industry were Messrs. Boulton & Mills, Stuart & Mills, Guest Bros., Hodgetts, Richardson & Son, Hingly, Weaver, & Whitworth, all of Stourbridge; Messrs. Wm. Gammon & Co., of Birmingham; and the Compagnie des Cristalleries de Baccarat, of Paris. The exhibit of Bohemian glass vases is in itself very rare. The most chaste designs of these are from the glass-works of Count Harrach. The porcelain exhibits are certain to have their own squad of admirers. Amongst these the work of the Worcester Royal Porcelain Company stands prominent, and the effect produced by these is enhanced by a collection of Swiss pottery in the old renaissance style. Wall and other mirrors framed in porcelain, stands of marble and bronze clocks, umbrella stands and hat stands, and other heterogeneous exhibits complete Mr. Cunningham's show in the main building. In

addition to this, Mr. Cunningham has also erected, at his own expense, a private annexe on the eastern side of the building, measuring 50ft. by 15ft. This annexe has been fitted up as a fancy bazaar. Mr. Cunningham is also the exhibitor of, and agent for, the silicated carbon filters.

Messrs. W. W. Gall & Son may be considered as being, in a sense, rival exhibitors to Mr. Cunningham. Their exhibits are confined to three classes of goods—articles from the Worcester Royal Porcelain Company, Doulton's art pottery, and majolicaware. The space that they have secured is nearly in the centre of the permanent building, and they have succeeded in making the most of it. Their exhibit almost takes the form of a shop in itself. There are two glass cases having a passageway between them, and also having case faces both on the outside and inside. The arrangement is galleried, and the glass cases are flanked with stands similarly galleried; while on the east side there is an outer stand filled with elegant specimens of majolicaware. The cases are surmounted by eight china vases of elaborate workmanship. Doulton's art pottery comprises designs of the most artistic pattern, and what makes the articles under this of more value is the fact that duplicates of designs are never made. Thus the holder of an article turned out in the Doulton art way may be sure that his possession is the only one of its kind throughout the world. The colors are burnt in separately, and there is an elaboration and delicacy of design that is really wonderful. Doulton's art pottery is manufactured at Lambeth, and has secured a world-wide celebrity. Amongst other exhibits are the "loving-cups" for two or for three, according to the handles upon those vessels. In the Worcester porcelain works some rare exhibits are shown. It is surprising to be informed how soon money tells up in these goods. A pair of exquisite vases, of no earthly use except as ornaments, are priced as high as thirty guineas; while delicate little articles, available apparently for no useful purpose whatever, have proportionately high figures placed upon them. One of the principle exhibits in this line is a quaint umbrella stand. The design of this represents a growing bamboo. There are three smaller bamboos made for the purpose of receiving each a dry umbrella, while the central and larger one is made for wet umbrellas. The exhibit is ornamental to the most extreme degree. The majolicaware shown is of the most *recherche* description. All of it comes from Staffordshire. The patterns are of the most varied kind, and the workmanship is sufficiently elegant to satisfy the most ambitious collector of bric-à-brac. Most of these exhibits have already been sold.

Messrs. J. A. Holden & Co. have departed from the ordinary showcase style, and exhibit their goods in what may be called a marquee. The principal object which attracts the eye is a handsome life-sized model of

a dapple-grey horse, which serves the purpose of showing off to advantage a beautiful set of buggy harness. The exhibits of saddlery and harness form a most creditable selection, and another point in which Messrs. Holden & Co. differ from ordinary exhibitors is that every article which they have exposed to view—except the model horse—is of their own manufacture. A novel side-saddle will be inspected with curiosity. This has an extra arm on the off side, and the addition will give great comfort to any fair rider. The saddles are displayed on properly constructed rails, and the marquee is open to the intrusion of visitors, who will thus be enabled to test, in any way short of actually riding them, all the saddles that this firm has on view. To those interested in the various branches of the trade the exhibits of Messrs. Holden & Co. should be peculiarly instructive, as showing to what perfection this industry has been brought in Adelaide. Almost every description of harness work is to be found here, and it comprises novelties that are seldom seen except in articles of English manufacture. There are some light jockey bridles weighing less than 2lbs., yet as strong as the rider of the most fractious horse could desire; white and colored hogskin saddles, gaily colored girths and bridles for stud horses, and sets of harness of the latest mode. A set of plaited trotting harness with a vulcanite bit forms a very taking exhibit, the novelty of the harness being that every portion of it is round, while it is so light that, including the hames, it only weighs 7lbs. On the model horse is shown a new bit contrivance with double bearing reins, which is so contrived as to give additional leverage against a horse's mouth. A handsome lot of stock thongs and a complete military bridle are also specialities which may be noted, and two miniature models of saddles—a lady's and an ordinary saddle—will well repay inspection. They are most elaborately ornamented, and are most faultless in detail. All the work shown is stitched by hand. Messrs. J. Colton & Co. have secured a space of about 1,500 square feet, the most of which is at the north-eastern corner of the permanent building. They occupy about a half of one side of the hall, and, in addition, have a large and handsome showcase of saddlery at the end. Their exhibits comprise a varied set of goods. These consist of saddles, harness, trunks, portmanteaux, and bags of their own manufacture, and a large assortment of imported goods. Amongst the latter are samples of marble mantelpieces, grates, &c., pierglasses, clocks, lamps, guns, plated-ware, cutlery, and tools. Two exhibits are arranged as trophies. One of these is a pyramid of "Valentine varnish," and the other is a stand of Adelaide axes, Adelaide mattocks, and Averill mixed paint. In other portions of their space Messrs. Colton & Co. exhibit samples of metalline, Wallace-rolled joists, steel hoop, Wallace boat steel wire, and belting,

for all of which they are the sole agents. They also show a neat case of Adelaide glue, which they exhibit for the manufacturer (Mr. J. Shaw). Outside they have an exhibit of machinery, which will be found described elsewhere. For the opening ceremony these exhibitors had a number of tastefully arranged flower stands.

The Telegraph Department have a large showcase near to Messrs. Joubert & Twopeny's office, and in front of this wall showcase they have rigged up another, which they call a "Telephone Exchange." All kinds of telegraphic exhibits are on view here. There is a complete set of torpedo apparatus, including Mathieson's electric-firing mine and other embodiments of modern ideas. In exploders there are a dynamo exploder and a lady's magneto-electric exploder. Two kinds of Sir William Thompson's reflecting galvanometers are exhibited—one for marine and the other for land electric purposes. The Peltier electrometer, Bonhardt's frictional electric exploder, Wheatstone's bridge for testing cables, condensers, astatic galvanometers, and resistance coils all find suitable places here. There is a Siemens' Universal galvanometer, with selenium bars; there is a very powerful "Rhunkorff," with inductorium; and there are various old Cooke and Wheatstone instruments, which speak of the ideas of our immediate progenitors. It would occupy too much space to indicate all the telegraphic novelties exposed to view in this exhibit. There are Wheatstone's and Healey's alphabetical instruments, Siemens' polarized Morse inkwriters; Siemens' Morse embossers, and relays of all kinds. The latter include polarized and bi-polarized relays, which chiefly consist of the patterns known as "Henley's" and "Western Union American." There is also a complete set of Theiler's duplex telegraph instruments, which, it is arranged, shall be used between Adelaide and Melbourne. Some of these possess double current keys, while others—less useful—have only single current keys. The exhibits also comprise shunting gear, rehostat, and powerful permanent magnets. There is a thermopile. The batteries include bichromate of potash, meidengers, Daniels, and others. The "Telephonic Exchange" has apparatus for accommodating twenty-five subscribers. A large variety of telephones—including Bell's, Siemens', Gower's, Edison's, Pomgeroun's, and the Swiss—are on view. Edison's transmitters, Blake transmitters, Tyler's, the Gower-Bell as used in the London Telegraph Office, Theiler's, Crossley's, Harrison's, and other telephonic arrangements are on view. The utmost feature of detail in this scientific work may be seen. There are electric call-bells and pole-changes. In addition to the above exhibits there is a large collection of submarine cables, including part of the Port Darwin cable, the new Eastern cable, the Brazilian cable, the China and Japan cable, the first

American cable, and the present Atlantic cables, &c. There are also some microphones, the working of which cannot fail to attract the scientifically-inclined.

Pastoral pursuits are in no small way connected with the progress of the colony, and, therefore, exhibits in connection with the pastoral enterprise should not be slurred over. Mr. J. H. Angas exhibits specimens both of the agricultural and the pastoral enterprise. His exhibits consist of wool and wheat. The wool is of two sorts—Merino and Lincoln. The Lincoln wool took the first and second prize at the Agricultural Society's Show in 1880; the weight of each of the fleeces then shown was 20½lbs., the wool being only twelve months' growth. Mr. Angas also shows photographs of some of his colonially-famed bullocks. The inscriptions to these photographs inform the visitor that two prize oxen, which weighed respectively 2,926lbs. and 2,706lbs., were only grass fed. The silver cups won at the same show are also exhibited—one for the best bull, the "Duke of Hazlecote," and the other for the best cow, "Rugia Niblett." The case of Merino wool is flanked by photographs of Merino sheep; while in several parts of Mr. Angas's space are to be seen certificates or other prizes gained at various Exhibitions. Of wheat Mr. Angas exhibits four varieties—purple straw, white lammas, Tuscan, and Essex. These various kinds have all been grown at Hill River Farm. They are exhibited in high glass jars. Luxmoore & Co. exhibit samples of wool of some of the clips sold by them last season. This will, no doubt, be of great interest, as it gives a good idea of the quality of South Australian wools. Amongst the exhibits are samples of the following clips:—Greasy Wool—Canowie: McBean's, Baldon; Thyer, Wabricoola; Sanders, Mount Barker; Ki Ki, Thurk; Kelly Bros., Alma; Gara; Tarunga; Hughes, Booyoolie; Tapalin; Kercoonda; C over TTP, Kangaroo Island; PP over Coorong; NWB over Murray. Scoured Wool—OK over Kapunda, PU over Undalya, JG over Rufus, RG over Bourke, NWB over Murray.

Mr. Chas Cross, of Gawler, has a prettily arranged trophy built as a double cross, the pillar of which forms an octagonal pyramid, gradually thinning away at the top. Mr. Cross exhibits neat white packages of his "indigestion drops and powder." The cross stands upon turned cedar legs, and upon its summit bears a pear-shaped glass vessel filled with "indigestion drops." Upon a sort of double-galleried stand Mr. Alex. Forbes, the manager of the Angaston Preserving Company, shows a large exhibit of tinned jams and preserved fruits. The gaily colored labels make a pleasing impression upon the eye, but the exhibit is principally interesting as being indicative of South Australian industry. Messrs. Braddock & Sons, of the Yatala Chemical Works, Brompton-

park, have certainly not strained after ornamentation, and perhaps the homely nature of their trophy is in harmony with such exhibits as Brunswick black, axle grease, lubricating oils, printing ink, &c. Amongst their exhibits, however, is one that should attract more than a passing notice to Adelaide citizens who complain of the unhappy condition of the footpaths in dirty weather. This consists of some hard, shiny, and gritty blocks of asphalt composition, the special advantages of which in connection with cellaring, &c., are detailed in a placard hanging alongside. Messrs. Frearson Brothers exhibit a large number of creditable specimens of printing and lithography. Mr. F. S. Carroll exhibits Rhoderick Dhu Whisky and Lorillards cigarettes. Messrs. Cox & Co., of King William street, have a tastefully arranged stand showing a number of samples of the manufactures of Messrs. S. Capper & Co., of Fitzroy, near Melbourne. The exhibit consists of such articles as baking powder, culinary essences, insect powder, blacking, &c. Mr. Alexander Wood, of Woodvale, Yankalilla, has an arrangement of cases covered with blue glazed cloth upon which he exhibits specimens of the wines he has manufactured from the produce of his own vineyard. He also shows cases of dried pears, dried apples, dried plums, and dried apricots. All these fruits have been grown in the Woodvale vineyard.

Messrs. Barton & Co. have built of their exhibits an octagonal pillar springing from a base covered with green baize. Their exhibits are very similar to those of their near neighbors, Messrs. Cox & Co., and as all their exhibits are of their own manufacture it is pleasing to observe that they do not suffer by comparison with the articles imported from Victoria. A novelty peculiarly their own is an exhibit to which they have given the name "Fire-proof kindlers." These consist of a composition of tar, resin, and sawdust, and are said to confer the boon upon housewives of doing away with all trouble attendant upon lighting the morning fire, while, as their name indicates, they can be used with the greatest safety. Miss A. J. Latham exhibits a number of creditable specimens of fancy work in wool, leather, &c., and various kinds of parlor ornamentation. Mr. S. Bates has a stand devoted to the exhibition of a salve specific and a kind of pills. Miss Winwood shows a very creditable collection of wool and fancy work, of which an emu-egg handsomely ornamented in white kid forms the principal attraction. This egg was ornamented by Miss H. G. Bircher. Messrs. Clifford, Love, and Co. have a very handsome hexagonal showcase devoted to the display of tea. Their exhibit is the Taeping mixture. The local manager of this company is Mr. Theodore Scott. The firm of Clifford, Love, & Co. have opened an Adelaide branch within the last two or three weeks. This "Taeping Mixture" tea is the only sort of that almost universally-used article that

is made up into packets in China. Messrs. Harrison & Co., of the Port mills, have erected a pillar of bags of flour; and their next-door neighbor—Mr. J. Dawson—has entered into competition with them. Mr. Dawson has a fantastic shepherd's crook made of stringed biscuits, and denominated the "staff of life," surmounting his base of flourbags. Close to these Messrs. J. Cowan & Co. have a similar exhibit.

During the present mining excitement the exhibit of silver-lead ore shown by a Normanville Company will be of special interest. The quantity of ore is half a ton. It is arranged on a stand in a careless unpremeditated style. It is of a bright leaden color, and the handling of it is quite sufficient to convince any visitor of its metallic composition. Accompanying the exhibit is a sectional plan showing the workings of the Caracalinga Silver-lead Mine, Normanville, Northern Territory. The proprietors of this mine are Messrs. John Richardson, Wm. Dean, A. B. Murray, Dutton Green, J. C. Lovely, Blades, Wm. Lean, and others. The exhibit is shown in the name of Mr. Lean. The mine has now been working for some ten months, and 140 tons of ore have been raised. There are three shafts, but the present operations are confined to the central shaft, which has now reached a depth of 28 fathoms. The stuff is hauled up by a whip arrangement, worked by horsepower. The mine is situated about one and a half miles both from the jetty and from the township of Normanville. One huge block of the ore on exhibition weighs no less than 200lbs. The ore contains 75 per cent. of metallic substances, but it has not yet been ascertained what amount of silver the metallic amalgam bears.

The centre row of the permanent building is remarkable for its conspicuous trophies. Messrs. Crowder & Co., aerated water and cordial manufacturers, Franklin-street, have tastefully arranged a small stand to show off samples of their own particular branch of trade. Messrs. Chance & Co. have erected a pyramid in jams, set off at the angles by pickles and sauces. Next to that is another useful though plain exhibit. This consists of Messrs. Murray & Son's Craiglee biscuits and Craiglee jams. Messrs. Anderson & Co. have a very taking trophy of olive oil in the shape of a triangular pyramid. Mr. A. E. Tolley has a pyramid which is tiered in with brass rods. The exhibits are wines and spirits. They are well arranged, the distance between the bottles giving a transparency to each which has an excellent general effect. Altogether, this trophy attracts great attention. Mr. B. Seppelt follows in the same line. Messrs. George McEwin & Son have a mammoth hexagonal pyramid of jams and preserved fruits—a very fine exhibit of an industry of which Messrs. McEwin stand at the head. Messrs. Kessel & Sons show patent self-acting crystal and majolica fountains, aquariums, fern cases, &c.

Mr. J. Wedlock, of the Victoria Foundry, has a very attractive show attached to the north wall. It consists of iron brackets, panels, friezes, and other castings, and is arranged in a very good taste. Towards the centre of the hall Messrs W. E. Ekins & Co., gunmakers, of King William-street, have a stand of rifles, &c., which will bear minute inspection. Messrs. Harrold Brothers have a stand of W. W. Greener's rifles, with revolvers and other warlike utensils. Mr. G. F. Ward, of the Semaphore, goes in for "grape salt" and "balsam of aniseed." The *Advertiser* Office display specimens of lithography and printing. Messrs. Tidmarsh & Co. have a capital exhibit in stearine. Mr. R. Hutchinson shows some very good bronze castings.

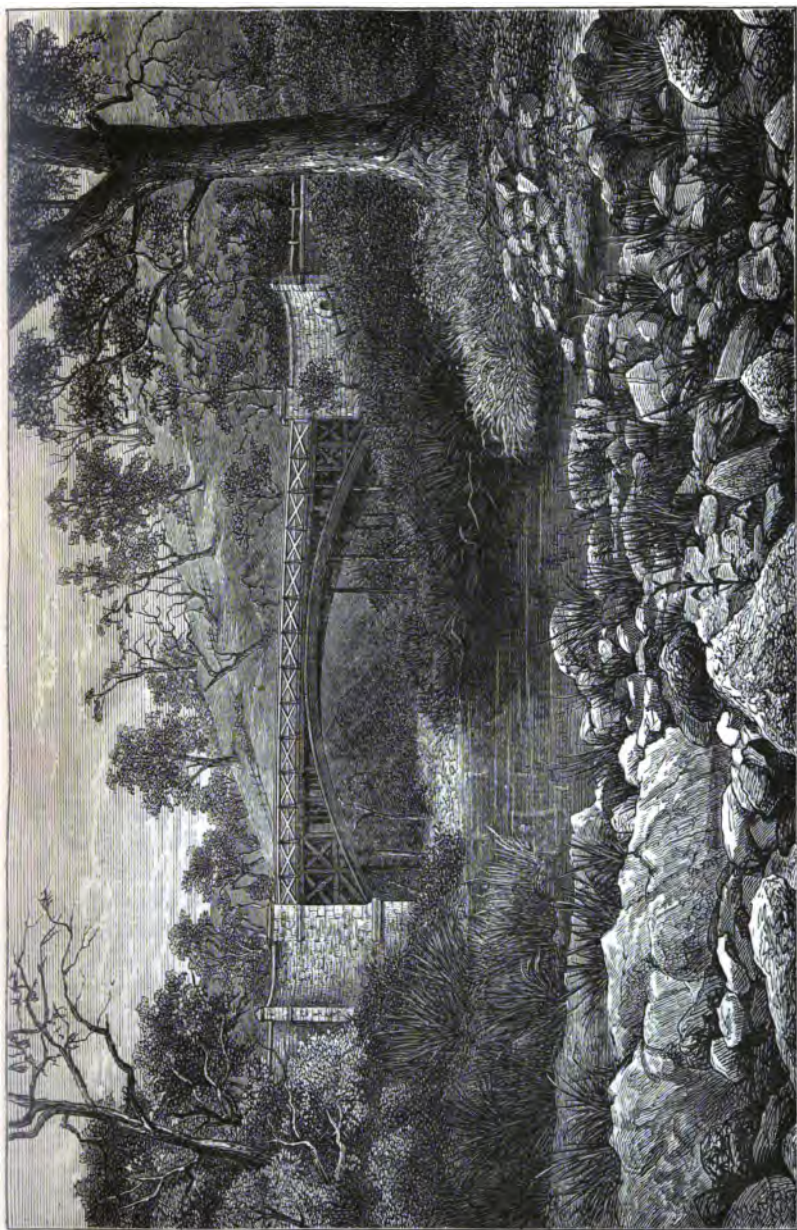
THE MAIN AVENUE.

In the main avenue South Australian exhibitors have ten bays, five on each side, and the bulk of these are occupied by furniture manufacturers, who have made a very creditable display. The first collection on the left hand is that of Messrs. S Mayfield & Sons. The space taken by them is about 650 square feet, which is divided by a passage running down the centre, thereby making a double frontage. On the left of this passage is a Chippendale drawing-room, decorated in the most modern style, the groundwork of the walls being a neutral tint, to harmonise with the carpet and hangings, and decorated with dado and frieze. The window is hung with silk tapestry curtains, with dado frieze and borders. The woodwork of the drawing-room suite is ebonized, Chippendale pattern, and covered with a handsome Oriental tapestry, which has a gold thread running through it. Against the wall stands an ebonized cabinet, with bevelled glass panels, and oil-painted decorations on the door panels. A suite of ebonized drawing-room tables are strewn about the room, as are also several ebonized chairs covered in colored plushes, which are not *en suite* with the other furniture. The decorations on the walls are something new in art furnishing. They comprise brackets and plates in a style which is being much introduced in England, and has a very nice effect. There is also a novelty in the shape of a drawing-room seat which has the appearance of two cushions one thrown across the other cornerwise, but is really a strong piece of furniture. A very handsome art carpet covers the floor. Next we come to the bedroom, which has a very pretty small American walnut "Beaconsfield" bedroom suite in it, comprising wardrobe, tile back washstand, dressing table, table de nuit, towelhorse, and two chairs; also, a black and electro half-tester bedstead, with woven wire spring mattress and the rest of the furnishings for a bed. The window and bed hangings in this room are perfectly artistic both in design and coloring; they are made of French crêps

cretonne, and trimmed in a manner showing great taste. The Brussels carpet on the floor harmonises well with the rest of the room. The dining-room is in the early English style in oak and walnut, with a full suite, consisting of sideboard 6ft. 6in. long with bevelled glass panels, a telescope table (a new English patent, the leaves folding in half and going under the table quite out of the way), and the couch, lady's gent's, and six small chairs covered in maroon morocco skins. The carpet is a rich patent Axminster. The window is hung with a pair of citron and black tapestry curtains, with festoon skirt-holders to match. At the end of the passage is a fine pile of new pattern carpets and tapestries for curtains and furniture coverings. The whole of the walls have been decorated to match the carpets of each room. Mr. J. G. Olding, furniture-maker and upholsterer, of Pirie-street, has a very elegant exhibit, having fitted up his space with dining-room furniture of chaste design. The prevailing color of the carpeting and dado is the fashionable peacock green, while the wall paper is of a rather lighter shade. The suite, inclusive of the sideboard and dinner wagon, is in oak and morocco in the early English style. The sideboard is especially well conceived in design, and pleases the taste by its rich plainness, if such an apparently paradoxical description may be used. The table is one of Mr. Olding's patent extension tables. A very handsome gasalier depends from the ceiling to light up the room at night time, and over a marble mantelpiece hangs a large mirror with miniature whatnots framing its sides for carrying small nicknacks. In the same bay Buttery Brothers, of Rundle-street, make a display with a drawing-room suite and a bedroom suite. They are rather cramped for room, otherwise they would have exhibited an additional bedroom suite in Huon pine, only two pieces of which they have been able to find room for. The full bedroom suite is of Kauri pine, the mouldings being picked out in black. The wardrobe has a plate-glass front, and with the dressing table and marble-top washing stand, which has a pictured tile back, forms a handsome furniture. The drawing-room suite is in flowered velvet cretonne, and has a very rich appearance. A curiosity on this stand is a little cabinet made to a private order. It possesses what may be described as a pair of doors within a pair of doors, each panel of which has a glazed picture representing some incident in the life of Christ; and when the four doors are opened there is discovered a chromo copy of the crucifixion. At the furthest extremity of the court in the main annexe, Messrs. E. Beare & Co., of Hindmarsh-square, have fitted up on the left-hand side a curtained window for the purpose of displaying a sample of the Venetian blinds they manufacture. Mrs. B. Polhill, of Rundle-street, has a stand of leather goods, comprising portmanteaux in basil and solid

leather, travelling trunks, overland boxes, sample boxes, valises, bags, gun-cases, and a number of smaller articles.

The interest usually taken in chemical exhibits is more limited than in many others, probably because it requires a certain previous acquaintance with the science fully to appreciate them or their value in the industrial arts. Not confining themselves to their patent and proprietary preparations, F. H. Faulding & Co. have, with much pains and trouble, brought together in their elegant case, which adjoins Gay's furniture rooms, on the right hand side of the main avenue, numerous chemical specimens of the utmost beauty and interest, which will well repay all those who seek either to acquire information or to gratify curiosity. The central figure of their case is a sample of the substance known as fluorescene, a beautiful tar product known as a combination of phthalic acid and resorcine. This substance more than realises the fabled changes of the chameleon, assuming a different color to the spectator every time he changes his point of view. One pint of fluorescene will give a fluorescent tinge to seventy million pints of water. Other tar products in solid and liquid forms are also shown, embracing aniline, anthracine, magenta crystals, and black, blue, violet, yellow, green, and brown. Attention is specially directed to these, some of them being arranged in tubes for the display of the delicate gradations of colour as in the spectrum. Following these we notice a quantity of petroleum exhibits, which in view of the search for similar products in the South-East should be of interest to many visitors. There are eight in number, as follows:—Crude petroleum, petroleum spirit of gasoline, petroleum burning oil, kerosine; ditto lubricating oil, a beautiful sample; ozokerit or earth wax; ditto purified a fine white wax; natural asphaltum, and naphthaline. Earth wax has lately been found in large deposits in Europe and America, and quite recently in New Zealand. From one mine in Austria 2,000 tons were obtained in 1879, and already it takes a very important place as an article of commerce, reducing the value of all animal and vegetable oils and fats over which it has the advantage of never becoming rancid. Under a glass shade are displayed two bells of camphor, obtained in that form by distillation from the wood of the *Laurus camphora*, of which a fine specimen exists in our Botanic Gardens. In a glass jar is shown a comparatively new combination of camphor with bromine, of wonderful efficacy as a sedative in *delirium tremens* and some nervous affections. A crystal of this under the polaroscope is said to be of unsurpassed splendour. Strychnine in crystals of the purest quality, the product of the *nux vomica* tree of Southern India. The *nux vomica* seed is also shown. Metallic bismuth in beautiful and characteristic crystals, a form which it assumes when allowed to cool slowly, after melting. The oxides of this metal are among the most efficient remedies



GUMERACHA BRIDGE.

for the various forms of dyspepsia. Phosphorus, a good specimen prepared from bones, in which as well as in the brain and nerve substance of all animals it is chiefly found. Whilst in Australia it is used to shorten the lives of rabbits, its preparations and combinations are used all over the world to prolong the lives of human beings. Of these specimens are shown of syrup of hypophosphitus (chemical food) glycirole of hypophosphitus, syrup of hypophosphite of lime, hypophosphitus of lime, soda, potash, and iron, all of them medicinal remedies of great value. Pepsine, a large exhibit worthy of attention, is the concentrated gastric juice from the stomachs of animals killed for human food, and invaluable as a remedy for indigestion. Osmic acid, or peroxide of osmium, under a small glass shade, is the most powerful poison known to science. One grain is sufficient to kill six thousand men, and the contents of that insignificant tube would destroy 96,000 human lives. It is said that during the late Zulu war some chemist offered to wipe out the whole nation by contract with this poison, an offer which was not entertained. There is also shown chloral hydrate in beautiful crystals, a combination of chlorine gas with alcohol, similar in medicinal effect to monobromide of camphor, being a powerful sedative. Insect powder from the flowers of the *Pyrethrum rosea*, grown in Southern Russia, Dalmatia, &c. This exhibit, it is said, cannot be surpassed, being from the newest and best flowers procurable in Europe. Close by there is some iodine—a metalloid existing in seawater, marine plants, and some minerals, obtained by distillation from burnt seaweed. The sample exhibited has undergone a double distillation, and is called resublimed. When heated in water it has the property of dissolving gold. Iodine itself is used for external application, but its numerous combinations with other substances are valuable for internal use, whilst those with mercury, lead, silver, &c., are noted for their fine colors. The exhibits comprise iodidis of ammonia, cadmium, arsenic, mercury, lead, potassium, sodium, and one of the latest combinations of this most useful element called iodoform. There is bromide in combination with ammonia, cadmium, potash, and soda. The cadmium is used chiefly in photography, and the other three are well-known and valued remedies in the treatment of disease. There is also a fine sample of citrate of iron and quinine; a well-known and elegant combination of citrate of iron and quinine unites all the useful qualities of iron with those of Peruvian bark. There also is some lactate of iron—the new remedy for diabetes; oxalate of iron, recently come into use in instantaneous photography; and aluminium foil exhibits—a good sample of the new metal now produced from common clay. Magnesium wire, platinum, and other metals are also shown in this case. At each corner of the case is a small column, exhibit-

ing quinine wine, limejuice, and other cordials, made by F. H. Faulding and Co.; as also their champagne, which we can certify has much improved of late, and must shortly make its way in public estimation. Like all new industries, this has had its time of trial and its day of small things, but we are much mistaken if this South Australian champagne will not make for itself a place and a name among the best wines of the province. The champagne is of a fine pale sherry color, which may be objected to as unsuited to a sparkling wine, an objection which is deprived of its force when it is known that the absence of colors in imported champagne is obtained by repeated bleaching with sulphur fumes, three-fourths of all champagne being made in France from black grapes. This statement is borne out by such authorities as Thudicum and Dupré. The blending and bottling of the firm's champagne is carried on in cellars in Morphett-street apart from other branches of their business. Other exhibits in the case comprise pearl-coated pills, lavender water, cough elixir, baking powder, violet powder, and other specialities well known to the public throughout the colony. There are a number of concentrated infusions and decoctions made by F. H. Faulding & Co., which we are assured will maintain the character of the firm for the excellence of their numerous preparations. Taken altogether F. H. Faulding and Co. are to be congratulated on their exhibit, which well maintains their reputation and supports the credit of the colony in this department.

Messrs. McLean Bros., Rigg, & Co. have had two bays allotted them—one on each side of the South Australian division of the annexe—on one side of which they show the different varieties of the new Davis vertical sewing-machine. On the other side the display includes a case of cutlery, including knives of many sorts, which the firm manufacture themselves in Adelaide; and besides this there are a case of samples of Bennett's patent safety fuses, and exhibits of scissors by Gorrell & Son, Sheffield, Ibbetson's files, Burdon & Ball's improved double-bow sheepshears, and a fine case of single and double-barrelled guns. The samples of cutlery which the firm make in Adelaide are excellent, and vie in general get-up with the best imported articles. The firm's stand has been attractively ornamented with flags and other decorations, and a handsome chandelier lights up the sewing-machine exhibits at night. There is not much fancy-work shown in this court, but what there is possesses considerable merit. Miss J. Tucker has a small case of neatly hand-painted cushions and screens, honiton lace, and fretwork; and L. Simmons & Co. show a case of cushions and bracket hangings worked with flowers in silk on a blue ground. A little girl, thirteen years of age, Miss E. R. Birtwhistle, exhibits a very neatly-made model apron and

a flannel, done while attending Mrs. Martin's school. F. J. Koehucke, of Gawler-place, exhibits several good specimens of engraving upon glass; and D. Schmidt, of Adelaide, a frame of sample engravings and die-sinking. Among other exhibits not yet mentioned are metal, harness, and furniture polishes, by J. Gardiner, of Hindmarsh; and earthenware drain-pipes, by G. Marks, of Adelaide. J. W. Davis, Rundle-street, exhibits handsome silversmiths' work, comprising epergnes, claret jugs, and emu eggs mounted in various fashions, one being split open and fitted up to carry condiments. T. B. Way, King William-street, has two cases on the main avenue of diamond, gold, and silver goods, and the fashionable onyx work in different forms—such as rings, solitaires, pins, earrings, and brooches. Besides these the cases contain specialities in watches, and a collection of good-looking electro-plated basketware.

Crossing the avenue we come to Mr. P. Gay, who has succeeded in converting his space into a most attractive enclosure. He has made his court appear like two or three domestic apartments unseparated. The furniture to each division is representative. There is what is called a No. 2 Bedroom on the right of the entrance. This contains a Huon pine suite, lined in black, with a tester bedstead; there is a very handsome wardrobe, with mirrored glass in the centre. All of the appointments are in the early English style. The bedstead is trimmed with lambourette net, lined with blue satin. Next to No. 2 Bedroom is No. 1 Bedroom, in the Italian Renaissance style. This occupies what may be called the middle of the whole chamber. It contains a very elaborately carved and worked toilet table, with drawers and mirror, having silk plush on the base between the pedestals, also a richly-designed wash-stand, with marble top. A Brussels carpet sets off the floor, and the handsome carvings of the various articles of furniture cannot fail to attract attention. There is also a good library bookcase, designed by English & Soward, and manufactured by Mr. Gay. This bookcase may be described as being in the Gothic style. There is also a mirrored and richly-engraved sideboard in the early English style. This is fitted up with cellarette drawers. Near to it is a handsome writing-table, possessing a cylinder front, and fitted with all sorts of convenient drawers and cupboards; the fittings are of Huon pine, of cedar, and of blackwood. This writing-table has lifting flaps and a sliding desk. Altogether, it is a most ingeniously convenient arrangement, looking, when folded up, like an innocent piano. Next to this No. 1 Bedroom is a billiard-table, with all fittings complete. This billiard-table was manufactured in Mr. Gay's establishment. One of the striking ornaments of the room is a very handsome black and gold pier-glass, manufactured for Mr. W. B. Rounsevell. This is flanked by a very handsome office-table, in Ameri-

can and Italian walnut, and fitted with drawers and pigeon-holes. The top is covered with morocco, and embossed in gold. This table has been made to the order of Mr. A. Hay, J.P. A cabinet in the new French Renaissance style may also be specially mentioned. It is of kauri pine, which is yet to be ebonized, but Mr. Gay preferred to exhibit it in its present condition, because the workmanship is more easily visible. A very ably-executed cabinet in the same style is also worthy of inspection. In Mr. Gay's space there is a nice exhibit of turnery work by P. Wilhelm, Mr. Gay's principal turner. Altogether, Mr. Gay has 1,000 feet, and the space allotted to him has an endless knot of admirers. Some paintings and other art works are exhibited on the walls, amongst which may be specially mentioned a portrait in woolwork of that great political Irish agitator, Daniel O'Connell, by Mrs. Mary Nilan, of Gladstone. This is in a corner of Mr. Gay's bay, and may escape general notice. Those who have examined it aver that it is one of the most deftly executed pieces of woolwork ever done, and the likeness is said by those who should know to be excellent.

THE VERANDAHS.

The closing-in of the verandahs surrounding the main permanent building has given a large amount of space, every inch of which is occupied. Mr. Thomas Hardy, of Bankside, whose splendid exhibit of wines, dried fruits, and other colonial-grown products attracted so much admiration at the Melbourne Exhibition, has a fine show close to the western entrance to the main building. The basement comprises boxes of currants and raisins, in the drying of which Mr. Hardy is so successful that he has a ready sale for all he can produce. This season he made over 20 tons, and he is now virtually out of stock, for he has no more than he has in the Exhibition. Surmounting the pediment of dried fruits is a trophy of wine, for which also Mr. Hardy has established a name beyond the limits of South Australia. He shows samples of a stock of not less than 215,000 gallons, which will give some idea of the dimensions to which his trade, a constantly expanding one, has grown. He also exhibits olive oil, preserved olives, marmalades, gin, brandy, raisins, currants, sultanas, and almonds. The whole exhibit is decorated with oranges, citrons, and olive branches in bearing, the last named being, we presume, symbolic of the principles of peace and goodwill which international exhibitions are supposed to engender. A little way off another important and prominent exhibit is that of Messrs. Hanton and Dalton, fruit-preservers and picklemakers, of Fullarton. Their space measures 326 square feet, and runs along the wall. No fewer than 150 cases of their manufactures have been taken to the Exhibition, and

their contents used to form the large display which the space allotted to the firm has enabled them to make. Jams of all kinds, jellies of the most tasty fruits, pickles, and sauces are shown in profusion, the total weight of the goods exhibited being equal to 10,000lb., representing a money value of £300. The plan of arranging this large trophy is very effective. Four tall pyramids of the different kinds of jam in 2-lb. tins are divided from each other by smaller ones built up of jellies, and these are divided by smaller ones again composed of pickles of the most tempting appearance. Sauces and pickles are also arranged around the bases of each pyramid, the whole trophy being tastefully ornamented with flowers, and divided from the avenue by a wooden railing in black and gold. During the Exhibition Messrs. Hanton & Dalton will have sample cases of their jams and jellies at their stand, the preserves being presented just as they cooled in glass dishes at the factory. Upon the wall plans of the factory at Fullarton and of the town store are hung, and the exhibitors intend to provide gas-light at their own expense to illuminate their trophy properly at night. Messrs. Hanton & Dalton have worked up a large business both in the home and export trade, and the extent to which preserves of the kind they make are used may be gathered from the fact that on one occasion, not long since, they had 70,000 tins of damson jam stacked in their store. They employ about thirty-five hands, and besides what fruit they grow themselves—which is no small quantity—and what they buy in the colony, they are dependent to a great extent upon Tasmania for a good supply of black currants and raspberries.

On the opposite side of the avenue a number of smaller stands neatly arranged attract attention, and among others is another preserve trophy representing the manufactures of Mr. S. Moss, of Werrilda, Stirling East, in prominently-stacked tins and cases. Mr. J. Hammer, of the East-End Market, has a well-designed trophy, on which he shows samples of tomato, fish, and other sauces made by him, and for which he has taken prizes outside the colony. A great deal is talked about the want of energy displayed in South Australia anent the production of olive oil as an article of large export, and a sample of what can be produced here is shown by one oil-presser, Mr. G. L. Barnard, of Walkerville, who has erected a stand in the usual pyramid form, and displayed upon it bottles of various shapes and sizes filled with beautifully clear oil. The vintages of Auldana—old prizetakers at Philadelphia, Sydney, and Melbourne—are represented by some of Mr. Auld & Son's choicest wines, shown in bottles and a stack of cases. B. N. & H. Conigrave, of the Southern Cross Brewery, Macclesfield have a neat trophy consisting of a succession of circular tiers of bottled beer and cordials running up in a pyramidal form, and surmounted by a banneret. For an appropriate base the pyramid has a

barrel of the Southern Cross ale made with the water from the excellent spring at Macclesfield, which has acquired quite a more than local fame of its own. Syme & Syson, brewers, of Adelaide, have also a well-arranged stand, stacked chiefly with bottled "Tiger" ale. The base is arranged over three small barrels—two of ale, and one of extra stout. Close to the western entrance, Messrs. H. Edmeades & Son, of the Anchor Brewery, Adelaide have raised an effective trophy over nine small barrels of ale. The stand, tapering upwards, is stocked with cordials, and the top is formed of a square block of hops, surmounted by the firms' trade mark (an anchor). In the absence of better space, Phillipson Brothers, of Gresham-street, show bottled beer from the Glanville Brewery in a very lofty position, namely, on shelves fitted into the rafters in the permanent building. Stephen & Co., Adelaide Cordial Factory, Currie-street, have a stand of exhibits in the verandah space, comprising bitters, liqueurs, cordials, wines, vinegar, and baking powder. In amongst the brewers' exhibits space has been allotted to R. Wilke (late H. Wilke & Co.), bark grinders, of Port MacDonnell, who exhibit four different samples of wattle bark, and as many of wattle gum. On the machinery side of the west entrance, W. Nitschke & Co., distillers, at Hackney, have a well-arranged stand of their productions, including whisky, brandy, old tom, spirits of wine, vermouth, bitters, and cordials. Over the stand is placed a bust of Prince Albert, well modelled from a photograph by Mr. O. Waschatz, which Mr. Nitschke intends presenting to the German Club. In passing this exhibit it may be mentioned that the firm took a prize in Sydney for their liquors. At the northern end of the verandah, in a sort of alcove fitted with a stained-glass back light, Mr. A. Fischer, plumber, of North Adelaide, exhibits a "Star" washing machine, with wringer and tub attached, and also a small tin model of the machine, which is made to revolve by means of a miniature windmill on the top of the verandah. The stand also contains a bath and an improved heater. Close by are the cooperage exhibits. Messrs. Welbourne, F. K. Gurner, and T. Moody, all of Adelaide, have each a stand, on which they show barrels, tubs, wooden buckets, churns, and other excellent specimens of the cooper's trade.

Smart, Webb, & Co., produce agents of Adelaide and the Port, have a stand on which they display hams, bacon flitches, rolled meats and cheeses. L. Conrad, of Hindley-street, has a large exhibit of preserved meats in tins, besides hams, bacon, and spiced meats. The tinned preserves include among other preparations boiled beef and mutton, fricasées, corobeets, brawn, Irish stew, soup and bouilli, corn-beef and carrots, and ox pallets. On the same stand are shown samples of the tasty preparations of the Franco-Australian Alimentary Company. A. O. Chambers

shows several of his prize washing machines—the perfect cure—besides clothes-strainers and Imperial universal wringers. A large pair of black-smith's bellows, 40-inch, forms the background of his exhibits. Opposite to Mr. Chambers the Union Boot Company make a fine display in one of the handsomest showcases in the Exhibition. The usual black and gold has been departed from in this case, and Huon pine has been used. The case is of an irregular shape, to suit the space it occupies, and has three plateglass fronts, the corner pillars being fluted, with the grooves picked out in black. The bottom front of the case is chastely moulded, and two elongated diamonds, lying on a black ground, stretch along from side to side. The maker was Mr. Reinhard. The interior of the case corresponds with the exterior, and contains a well-arranged assortment of the Company's goods, including "the doctor's enemy," a clump-soled boot of most substantial build.

In the northern verandah of the main building are some exhibits which have been hastily arranged in consequence of the exigencies of space. Messrs. J. C. Genders & Co. have an exhibit of saddlery and harness work. Mr. W. H. Sanders, currier, exhibits the "first water-proof manufactured in the Southern Hemisphere." Pflaum & Co. exhibit wattle bark, both in the native and in the ground state. The fibred exhibit is one that deserves special mention, because it is not often it can be brought to the state in which it appears. Messrs. J. Marchant & Co. show some very nice exhibits of wicker basketwork. Mrs. and Miss Neilson have a few new departures in seed ornaments that will be found exceedingly interesting. Mr. J. Jackman exhibits a handsome case of the confectionery of Mr. Ebenezer Roberts, of London.

Mr. J. Thyer, jun., of Belalie, shows two cases containing samples of his purple straw and white Tuscan wheat, which secured first-class orders of merit at the Melbourne Exhibition; also, his white Essex, which won the challenge cup at the February Exhibition of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society, together with purple Tuscan, Frame's nonpareil, and Navarino varieties. Mr. O. E. Tannert's basketware exhibits show what artistic as well as useful things can be made out of cane and osiers. Mr. Gerner's casks, cheese vats, and washing-machines, a suggestively practical exhibit, and as such are well appreciated. In the centre of the main building, Captain Sweet has some of his exquisitely finished photographic views of the Botanic Gardens and other scenes, and on the western wall there is an extensive display of colored and other photographs. In various parts of the building Mr. Cunningham has fixed silicated carbon filters, and Mr. G. W. Cotton put up half-a-dozen of Cheavin's filters. In Mr. Olding's dining-room there are two oil-paintings on glass, termed Oriental paintings,

which are from Miss Tucker's easel. Mr. M. C. Davies, as sole agent, exhibits an assortment of Lorillard's cigarettes. Mr. D. Davies, proprietor of the Adelaide Lime Company, sends three specimens of lime, and Mr. W. Sugars, of Hindmarsh, samples of bricks and tiles. Messrs. J. Rawlings & Co. have just completed a trophy in the verandah of "Bulldog" ales and stouts. The exhibit comprises Bass's ales and Guinness's stout, bottled by R. Porter & Co., London, whose brand is a bulldog, and also samples of apple cider. On the west wall of the main building Mr. S. Solomon, of the Adelaide School of Photography, Rundle-street, exhibits photographs taken by the instantaneous process; Mr. George Freeman, of the Melbourne Photographic Company, Rundle-street, photos; and Miss Helen Hambridge, several splendidly colored portraits. George Robertson & Co. have just put up a small stand, showing Gillott's pens and their own inks, and Messrs. Stevenson Bros., and Levy, have each jewellery stands. The Oriental Tea Company, of Melbourne and Adelaide, are now erecting a large trophy at the machinery end of the main avenue in the form of a Chinese pagoda, surmounted by a dragon. The case is a handsome one, and should look well when completed.

In the Art Gallery Messrs. S. Marshall & Son and A. Kauffman, both of Rundle-street, exhibit pianofortes, harmoniums, and cabinet organs by various makers. The more prominent exhibit of Marshall & Sons are a semi-grand Lipp piano, a cottage Bechstein, and Smith's parlor organs, the principal style of instrument among these being "The Connoisseur." A. Kauffman's chief pianoforte exhibit is a fine concert grand, by Bechstein, in blackwood; a pianoforte for the salon by H. Knabe Brothers standing beside it. This instrument is fitted with a steel pin-plate and double damping action for the bass. The same exhibitor, acting as agent for the Estey Organ Company, Vermont, U.S.A., has several of their instruments on show, one in a tall, handsomely carved case being especially prominent, and tuned up to full concert (Steinway) pitch. On this instrument Mr. Stanton played a number of selections of sacred music on Tuesday afternoon before a large audience, who by their applause testified to the enjoyment the performance afforded them.

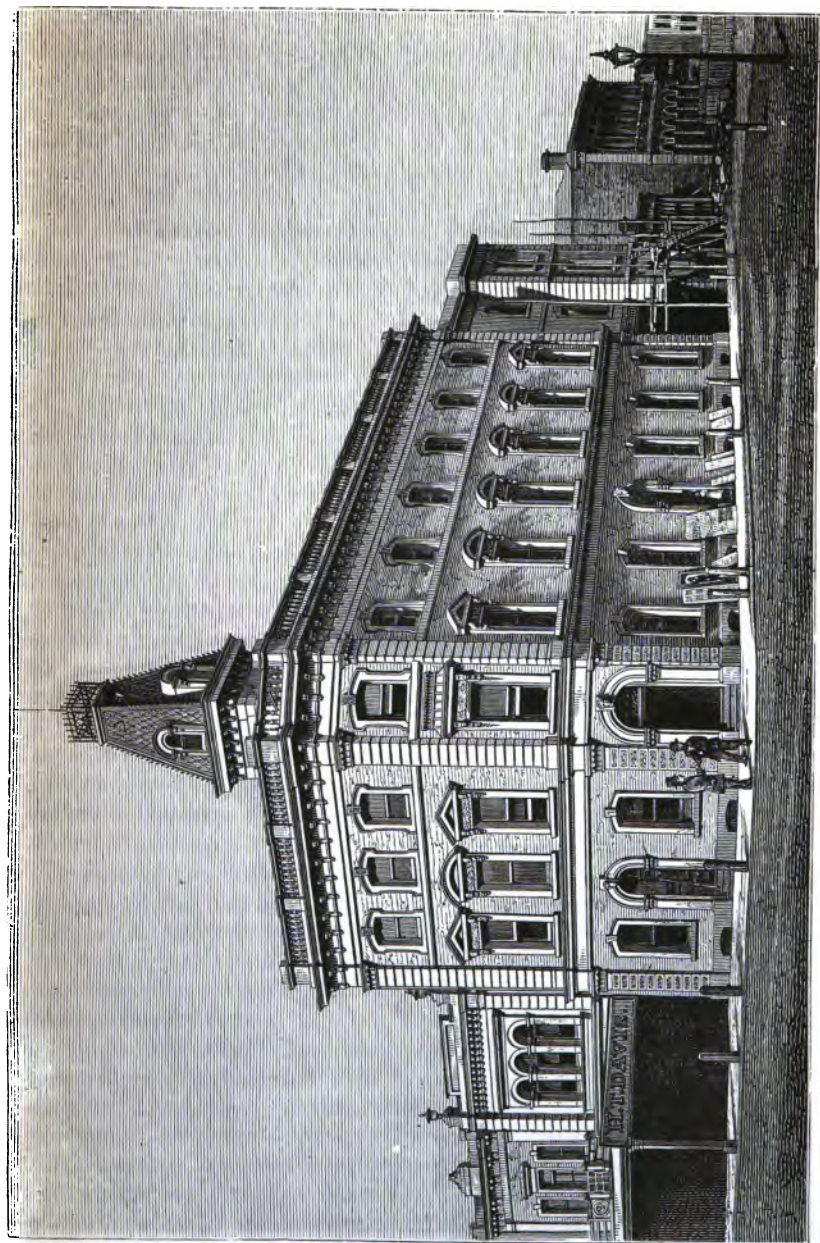
The exhibits of carriages are very numerous and creditable. Mr. T. L. Cottrell has seven on view, including two shown in the wood in course of construction. The first is a C-sprung Park barouche with self-acting steps. It is trimmed very elegantly in drab silk, while it is painted lake and fine-lined vermilion toned down. It has a double-action break, connected with an iron perch, along which it works. This carriage received the second special prize at the Melbourne Exhibition. Next to it is a landau body in wood. This is fitted with McKenzie's patent spring-

heads and self-acting steps. The wood is English ash and cedar. A Victorian phaeton, trimmed in drab cloth, is much admired. It is painted green, picked out black and fine-lined orange. The front seat is hinged, and when turned over will admit of stowage of parcels in the boot. All the mountings are in silver. It has an extra folding-seat, and is fitted with a double-action break. Next to it is shown a brougham body in wood painted lead color, and having glass circular fronts which possess a highly convenient sliding arrangement. Its neighbor is a Parisian phaeton, painted lake, picked out black and fine-lined vermilion, trimmed in brown cloth, and mounted in brass. Near to it is another Parisian phaeton, trimmed in green cloth, painted green, and picked out and fine-lined white, forming a very taking exhibit; it has a rumble and double-action brake. A handsome carriage is an excelsior double-seated buggy, trimmed in brown leather and cloth to match. This is a painted lake, which appears to be a favorite color with Mr. Cottrell, and picked out and fine-lined vermilion. All the mountings are in silver.

Messrs. Barlow & Sons have entered two or three carriages of remarkable excellence, and finish, and this is the more creditable to that firm, inasmuch as the carriages shown have not been manufactured specially for exhibition, but were turned out simply in the ordinary business way. There is a Victoria phaeton, built to the order of Dr. Popham, whose armorial bearings it carries. It is remarkable for its light and yet extremely strong under-carriage. It is painted lake, and lined with carmine. The mountings are of silver, and the carriage is trimmed in morocco. Dr. Popham's crest bears the motto, "*Nec tarde, nec timide.*" An English Stanhope phaeton will repay inspection. This has been built to the order of Mr. Caleb Peacock, who has kindly allowed Messrs. Barlow & Sons to exhibit it on this occasion. It possesses a reversible hind seat, and all the latest improvements have been introduced in the work bestowed upon the under-carriage. The painting is excellent in finish, more particularly the fine lining, the symmetry of which was much admired at the Melbourne Exhibition. The color chosen is a purple lake ground, picked out in a broad line of carmine and fine-lined vermilion. It bears Mr. Caleb Peacock's crest, monogram, and motto, the latter being the trite aphorism "*Vincit veritas.*" An Albert buggy, built expressly for a pair of ponies to the order of Mr. Kither, is also amongst the exhibits of Messrs. Barlow & Sons. This buggy has a large number of admirers, being in its way quite a little gem. It is built on the American principle. It is most elaborately trimmed with moroccos, and is silver-mounted. It is fitted with an indiarubber break, capable of being worked either by foot or hand, so as to suit the convenience of a lady occupant. The carriage is painted similarly to those previously

mentioned. This is rather a weak point for exhibition purposes; but the carriages, of course, had to be built and ornamented according to the fancy of the customers, who all hit upon the same combination of colors as a matter of choice. Messrs. Clarke Brothers, of Franklin-street, have a novelty in the shape of a double-seated buggy, which, by an arrangement of sliding seats, is convertible into a four-seated buggy. The hood has a patent inside lever action. The carriage is painted lake, picked out and lined vermilion. It is trimmed in brown cloth and English leather, and its mountings are of silver. It was built to the order of Mr. Gerald Jay. The same manufacturers show a Victoria phaeton fitted with Collins' patent axles, and having the pattern of the fore carriage angled. The fore wheels are higher than is usual, the head falling inside the wing. There is a slight novelty introduced into the break. Instead of having a stay, the break works in a socket. The trimmings are morocco. The same firm exhibit an express buggy, constructed of Huon pine, hickory, and English ash. This vehicle is fitted with spring-regulating bars fore and aft on each side. The seats are reversible. The ironwork is painted black, picked out and fine laid vermilion, while the trimmings are of a very good and serviceable brown cloth. In addition to this, these exhibits comprise a wagonette and turnover-seated buggy. The wagonette is painted blue, trimmed in blue cloth, and silver mounted. The turnover-seated buggy is painted blue, and picked out and fine-lined white. It is trimmed in brown cloth, with silk lace to match. Its mountings are silver.

Mr. C. A. Kruger has two exhibits. One is a dogcart phaeton, in Huon pine, with cedar beading, the wheels being of hickory and English ash. It is trimmed in drab cloth and silk lace. The back seat is reversible. Its fore-carriage is so made as to permit of its being turned within a distance equal to its own length. It is painted black, and picked out and fine-lined vermilion. The other exhibit is an express wagon, constructed of blackwood, Huon pine, and hickory. It is fitted with fore and hind equalizers, and a peculiarity of the carriage is that the backspring has an extra stay to the scroll. It is trimmed and painted similarly to its dogcart neighbor. Mr. W. H. Ray, of O'Connell-street, North Adelaide, has eight exhibits in all; and, having been unable to secure a sufficient area within the carriage verandah, has had to be satisfied with outdoor space for the most of his vehicles. There is a family wagonette, painted a very handsome blue, with drab and white lines. It is trimmed in blue cloth, with blue silk lace facings throughout. The seats face each other, while the door has a pocket arrangement for parcels. The mountings are black. A Victoria Park pony phaeton has a light elegant fore carriage; also, a rumble at the back, with a "lady's



“ADVERTISER” BUILDINGS.

"pocket," which, when unfolded, forms a hind seat. It is painted lake, picked out black, and fine-lined yellow. It is trimmed in blue cloth, with silk facings. There is a turnover-seated buggy, trimmed in bronze morocco leather. This vehicle is painted black, picked out lake, and fine-lined orange. The mountings are black. Outside in the grounds Mr. Ray exhibits an express wagon, constructed of polished woods (blackwood, Singapore cedar, hickory, and English ash), and fitted with green morocco cushions; a spider buggy, of polished Huon pine, and fitted with bronze morocco cushions; a commercial traveller's buggy, trimmed in a pompadour rep—quite a novelty in its way; a plain wagonette, similarly trimmed; and a spring dray. Mr. W. Morcombe, of Franklin-street, shows five vehicles, which come in for a large share of public admiration. The principal one is an angular Parisian phaeton, fitted up with a rumble. An improved lamp and rein-holder is an idea of Mr. Morcombe's own. The carriage is fitted with a handbrake. It is trimmed in green cloth and morocco, and mounted in brass. It is painted green, picked out carmine, and fine-lined vermilion. A Denmark pony phaeton, with hood, is also fitted with rumble seat, while the brake is furnished with an inside handle for the convenience of lady drivers. The axles are fitted with solid clips, and the carriage can be used either with a pole or shafts. It is trimmed in green cloth, and silk lace and linings to match. It is painted dark green, picked out black, and fine-lined light green. There is an express wagon hung on four springs, and fitted with equalizers. The brake is a lever one, and is fitted with Offord's patent indiarubber brake blocks. An improved rod has been introduced for hanging up the pole, by which means rattling is prevented. The seats are moveable, and a turnover footrail is placed in front. There is a wagon made of cedar and English ash, with ash venetians let into the sides. The wheels are of hickory. It is trimmed in brown buffalo leather. The ironwork is painted black, and picked out and fine-lined vermilion. Another of Mr. Morcombe's vehicles is a spider buggy, trimmed in French rep, painted blue, and picked out and fine-lined orange. Messrs. Cox & Witherick, of Waymouth-street, have two entries. The first is a single-seated hooded buggy, having lever action to the hood. This buggy is fitted with a foot brake. It is painted black, picked out in gold, and fine-lined blue. It is trimmed in blue cloth, and silver mounted. The ornamentation of the hood is very elaborate. The other vehicle is a C-spring Abbot, constructed for either pole or shafts. It is trimmed in leather, painted a dark green, picked out black, and fine-lined straw color. Altogether the exhibits of carriages form one of the most attractive displays in the Exhibition.

THE MACHINERY COURTS.

There is a very fine display of machinery from the principal manufacturers of England, America, and elsewhere, in addition to what is exhibited by local firms. Most of what is shown has been seen in corresponding exhibits at both Melbourne and Sydney, but they are worth a third inspection, and there are a few specialities which are new to Australia, and which are exhibited for the first time here. Messrs. Francis Clark and Sons have possession of half the west verandah, and have their machinery exhibits arranged in business-like order, so as to display their uses to the best advantage. The west side is devoted to the show of engineers' tools and appliances, consisting of lathes, drilling-machines, and other mechanical inventions, all well made and in fine working order. On the east side, against the wall, are arranged several of Tangye's "Soho" engines; also wood-working machinery, consisting of saw-benches, band-saws, and saw-sharpening machines. Against the wall are hung, in symmetrical patterns, circular saws of all sizes, specimens of artesian well-boring implements, tubing, &c. Amongst the engines and machinery are seven engines for small steamers, a combined engine and boiler of very compact make capable of being made portable by the addition of wheels, which can be easily and quickly affixed; also a very compact well made five-horse power horizontal engine, two force pumps of peculiar construction, a Cameron special pump suitable for breweries, a small five-horse power horizontal short-stroke engine suitable for any ordinary work, and capable of running up to eight-horse power. This is a very neat handy little machine. Near this is one of Alexander Cameron's pumps for feeding boilers; it occupies small space, and is effective in working, and is the more handy because it can be adjusted so easily to any position—a beam or any other strong support. In the south-west corner Francis Clark and Sons have also a collection of Tangye's patent engines, Willa's three-cylinder engines for steam yachts, and some of the portable steam-engines by R. Garret & Son, of Leiston, England. One of the band-saws is shown in work sawing out fancy toys, &c., and this corner is specially attractive on that account, machinery in motion always having points of interest for onlookers, and particularly those of a mechanical or inquiring turn of mind. Steam pumps and pulsometers are also to be seen in work, and outside in the grounds is the familiar windmill pump of Francis Clark & Sons still busy. Shafting has been run north and south through Francis Clark & Sons' department, and connected with Walter A. Wood & Co.'s agricultural machinery in the ground at the south end of the building, working it very smoothly. The motive power is supplied by one of Garrett & Son's ten-horse power engines. Francis Clark and Sons also furnish the steam power to keep a steam man in walking

trim. This ingenious travestie upon human nature is located on the ground space at the south end of the building, and keeps going at a great rate.

Messrs. Harrold Brothers have a large and splendid display of machinery, partly in motion, which occupies the whole southern machinery annexe. Of this, the engines and other machinery manufactured by Messrs. Robey & Co., Lincoln, England, occupy a prominent place, and comprise no less than eight steam-engines of various sizes and kinds, the most striking being a very massive fourteen horse power patent "Robey" fixed engine. This is unique in many respects, consisting of a horizontal fixed engine, over which is placed a boiler of what is known as the locomotive type. The advantages claimed for this engine are obvious, as it needs no expensive foundations, can be easily erected in a few hours, requires no particularly skilled labor, and is perfectly rigid. Altogether this engine appears to be as fine a piece of workmanship and design as it is possible to turn out from any engineering works, and is specially adapted for driving flour or sawmill machinery for up-country use. The fourteen-horse-power horizontal fixed engine, made by the same firm, deserves more than a passing remark, it being one of their highest class of engines, and fitted with the most modern improvements for economizing fuel, &c. The bedplate is a beautifully shaped casting on the girder principle, securing the greatest possible strength at a minimum weight of iron. The cylinder is lagged with polished mahogany and brass bands. The engine is also fitted with double valve expansion gear. There are also exhibited three of Robey's well-known portable engines of six, eight, and twelve-horse power, which it is scarcely necessary to describe, except that they appear to fully sustain the reputation of the makers, those exhibited being specially constructed for Australian use, having extra large fireboxes for burning wood, feed-water heaters, and iron travelling wheels, the latter being much more durable than wood in this climate. They are also fitted with Robey's new patent equilibrium governors, which regulate the speed of the engines exactly—an improvement more particularly designed for driving electric light machines, which are now coming into such general use in England and elsewhere. Messrs. Robey & Co.'s exhibit also comprises three vertical engines of small sizes, which are now extensively used on stations in this colony for pumping water, &c., for which purpose those exhibited seem specially suited, being of very simple and strong design. One of these engines is mounted on travelling wheels, so that it can be easily removed from place to place. There are also exhibited on this stand a flour mill, with two pairs of French stones, mounted on a massive cast-iron frame. The whole mill being self-contained, can be

erected very easily. There are also circular saw-benches of various kinds, so that altogether Messrs. Robey & Co.'s exhibit, consisting of more than fifty tons of machinery, is well worthy of careful inspection by those interested. Mr. J. G. Foster, an engineer from the works, is in attendance, and affords all information when required. Messrs. Harrold Brothers have evidently been inclined to combine beauty with utility in their exhibit, for they have erected a beautiful cascade at the end of their annexe, in order to show the working of a patent water lifter, made by Messrs. McComas, of Melbourne, which is capable of lifting no less than 20,000 gallons per hour with a very small power. In this case it is worked by one of Robey's portable engines; but they can easily be worked by hand if required. In the same annexe Messrs. Harrold Brothers exhibit a good display of engineers' machine tools, manufactured by Scott Brothers, of Halifax, England, consisting of a self-acting, sliding, surfacing, and screw-cutting lathe, with 8in. centres, 8ft. gap-bed, steel spindles, twenty-two change wheels, and all requisite fittings; also a very handy planing machine, which planes metal 5ft. long by 2ft. wide, and is self-acting in all directions; and also, manufactured by the same firm, a powerful drilling machine, with double power gearing, self-acting feed motion, steel spindles, &c.; besides this, two smaller machines, which can be worked by hand power. In this annexe we also notice a collection of woodworking machinery, by various makers, consisting of endless band saws, mortising machines, &c., which are well worth inspection, as are also the tyre bending machines, hydraulic jacks, and other smaller articles. There is also exhibited a pyramid of coal from the Dunkerfield colliery, New South Wales, for which Messrs. Harrold Brothers are agents.

The Australasian Implement Company, North-terrace, show an immense collection of agricultural implements, including the Walter A. Wood's improved sweep-rake reapers, side delivery, with automatic gear for controlling the movement of the rakes, which by simply shifting a bar whilst the machine is in motion can be made to rake with each of the five rakes, or with every second one, or every third, or fourth, or only the fifth, the others acting as beaters. The finger-bar and most of the machine is made of steel or best iron, and the cutting-plates on the fingers are made of hardened steel, which can be easily taken out and replaced with extra "fits" if needed. The wheels and all wearing sockets are boxed with tapered composition brasses, which can be shifted when worn. The machine is balanced on a centre; all the gearings are covered in by hinged caps, and all lubricating ducts are closed by spring valves, which keep out dust, &c. The driver, sitting on a seat, has perfect control over every part of the machine. When needful the whole machine can be

folded up so as to pass through a gateway or lane only five feet wide. When in work, with the driver sitting on his seat, the machine is on an even balance, and the horses, instead of being hitched to and pulling by the pole, are made to pull from the main body of the implement. The knife is made to cut within an inch of the ground, and all the wearing parts are made easily removable. The Walter A. Wood's automatic string-binding reaper is a model of ingenuity, cutting close to the ground like an ordinary mower if needed, tying sheaves automatically to any size, from a dozen straws up to fifteen inches diameter as desired, cutting any length of straw, and by means of an adjustment tying the sheaf either near the heads or in the middle. The knot is tied very firmly on the upper part of the sheaf, which is pressed by a mechanical action, and the sheaf is then dropped upon the field without drawing away with it any loose straw. During the passage of the spoil from the cutting-bar to the sheaver it is quite protected from the wind, but every part of the mechanism is easy of access and in view. A lever close to the driver's hand enables him to elevate or depress any part necessary, and the sweeps or gatherers can also be thrown high or low, as the height of the crop may need. The drive wheel is broad, and made of wrought iron, and all the wearing parts are fitted with removable brasses or boxes, or else can be changed without sacrificing much weight of metal, or requiring the assistance of the blacksmith or wheelwright. There is a three-furrow wrought angle-iron plough, with body in one piece, fitted with an adjustment rack and lever for instantly altering the depth of the work whilst in motion; also a screw and winch for adjusting the draught without stopping; balances upon wrought-iron wheels, the boxes of which are made of composition metal, bevelled, and easily changed when worn. There are several two-furrow ploughs upon the same principle, and one or two four-furrow ploughs like them, and one three-furrow plough with extra strong beam for heavy ground. All these ploughs are of Howard's make. Next we have a self-lifting harrow and scarifier combined—very useful for rough ground. By simply detaching a clutch the machine is lifted off the ground by the action of the horses, or the driver can lift it if he pleases by the lever. There is a very handy little vineyard plough, with a shifting body, which enables the driver to go within an inch of the vine or tree without touching the stem. Next, there is an expanding horse-hoe for cutting weeds, turf, &c., which by a slight alteration can be converted into a ridging plough. The "Simplex" vine cultivator is upon the same principle, but with expanding mould-boards, useful for skimming the surface and destroying weeds. The Anglo-American horsrake, with double-T adjustable steel teeth, is similar to that shown by Ramsay & Co., described elsewhere. The wheels

are wrought iron of five feet diameter. The next is a self-lifting scarifier, made expressly for heavy work. The preceding implements are made by Howard, England. Ransome's extra strong plough for pondmaking, with adjustable share and draft rod, together with the earth scoops and other appliances, will doubtless receive much attention from northern farmers. The same firm also exhibit through their agents, the Australasian Implement Company, a sectional field-roller with fourteen sections, enabling it to turn in its own length without tearing up the ground. Last, the Company show a multitude of double and other ploughs of their own make, and an endless list of other implements.

In the machinery annexe on the west side Messrs. Colton & Co. show an Osborne self-binding harvester, which binds with twine or wire; a Wheeler mower, and a Kirby reaper or sheaver. All these machines are manufactured by the firm of D. M. Osborne & Co., of Auburn, New York, and appear to be first-class machines. They also show a horse-gear and chaffcutter, manufactured by J. Wilder, of Reading, England; and a steam-engine by Burrill & Son completes their show in this part of the building. J. Martin and Co., of Gawler, have on the ground a model of Warren & May's patent ore-separator; several chaffcutters, from four-horse-power down to one-horse, with gearing and horseworks; a saw-bench, for steam-power; broadcast sowing machine; a corn-crusher upon a new principle, with diagonal groove-roller for steam-power or horse-gear; light pony-strippers and ordinary five-feet combstrippers, fitted with an improved clutch-rack in one case above the footboard, and in another case beneath it; two very strong stump-jumping scarifiers, suitable for heavy ground; ordinary scarifier, zigzag harrows; Walter A. Wood's mowing machines, and one of the ancient four-furrow ploughs, very large, very strong, and clumsy, but certainly interesting when placed by the side of the modern implements. Messrs. Martin & Co's implements, generally, are got up in quite an artistic manner with gold and paint and varnish. J. G. Ramsay & Co., of Mount Barker, show two strippers, one of which took the gold medal at the Rochester trial at the Melbourne Exhibition. Amongst a large assortment of ploughs are several specially made for "dam-sinking"—a term which might be more expressly altered to "pond-making"—together with earth-scoops and other gear used in the work. There are double ploughs in different styles, and of varying degrees of strength according to the work required; triple ploughs of the triangular principle, working on a centre, and fitted either with Hornsby's or Howard's appliances; a balance stump-jumping double plough. Double-T steel-teeth, self-acting horserakes, very promising and well-deserving the attention of agriculturists; single-T steel-teeth horserakes on the same principle, both

with wrought-iron wheels of a good height ; a Samuelson's sheaver (English make), and some horizontal scarifiers.

McLean Brothers, Rigg, & Co., Hindley-street, show Davis's sewing machines, American reaping machines, mowers, windmills, chaffcutters, Samson and other fencing wires, woolpresses, winepresses, and cases containing files, steels, saws, guns, prize gunpowders, and cutlery, the last-mentioned being manufactured in Adelaide. Magarey & Co. exhibit, in connection with many other implements, an American "gang" plough, consisting of several ploughs fixed in an iron frame with wooden pole, which will probably not commend itself to our farmers as equal in merit to the strong, but light and handy, implements manufactured by our local machinists ; but the two-furrow "Sulky" is a model which we should not be surprised to find extensively adopted, because it is light, has no handles, and gives a seat to the ploughman, who has only to sit and drive his horses over the field. Instead of coulter it is fitted with the sharp steel revolving discs, which are as thin as a knife and as sharp as a razor, and in encountering a root or other obstruction will either cut through or lift the share and plough over it. The discs are made of hardened steel, and are capable of standing a great deal of wear. For deep soils they are apparently superior to any we have yet inspected, but in rough, stony, and shallow ground its merits have yet to be proved. The driver has complete control over the machine by means of levers close to his hand. Bagshaw & Son, of Elizabeth-street, Adelaide, exhibit winnowing machines with improvements, which have been provisionally registered ; also chaffcutters, elevators, horseworks, and other agricultural requisites. The chief improvement consists of an arrangement for separating and saving the "white heads," delivering these and any grain that may escape over the sieves by means of a shute into a receptacle at the side of the machine. J. W. Stott, of Alma, shows several applications of the stump-jumping principle, including an entirely new invention in the shape of a combined stump-jumping harrow and stubble-rake. The tines of the harrow lift up and jump over any obstruction in the shape of roots or stones, and immediately drop into the soil when it is passed. For stubble-raking the tines are all shifted upon one bar, and will be lifted by a lever fixed in the usual way, or each tine will lift separately on catching against a clod or stone. There is also a stump-jumping scarifier, with seven tines, and a very strong four-furrow stump-jumping plough and an ordinary stripping machine of the same pattern as that exhibited by him at the February Show on the same grounds, and which has secured the first honors upon several occasions. Robert Cameron, of Kapunda and Quorn, places under the notice of visitors an improved Eclipse Pony Stripper, with high steering wheels,

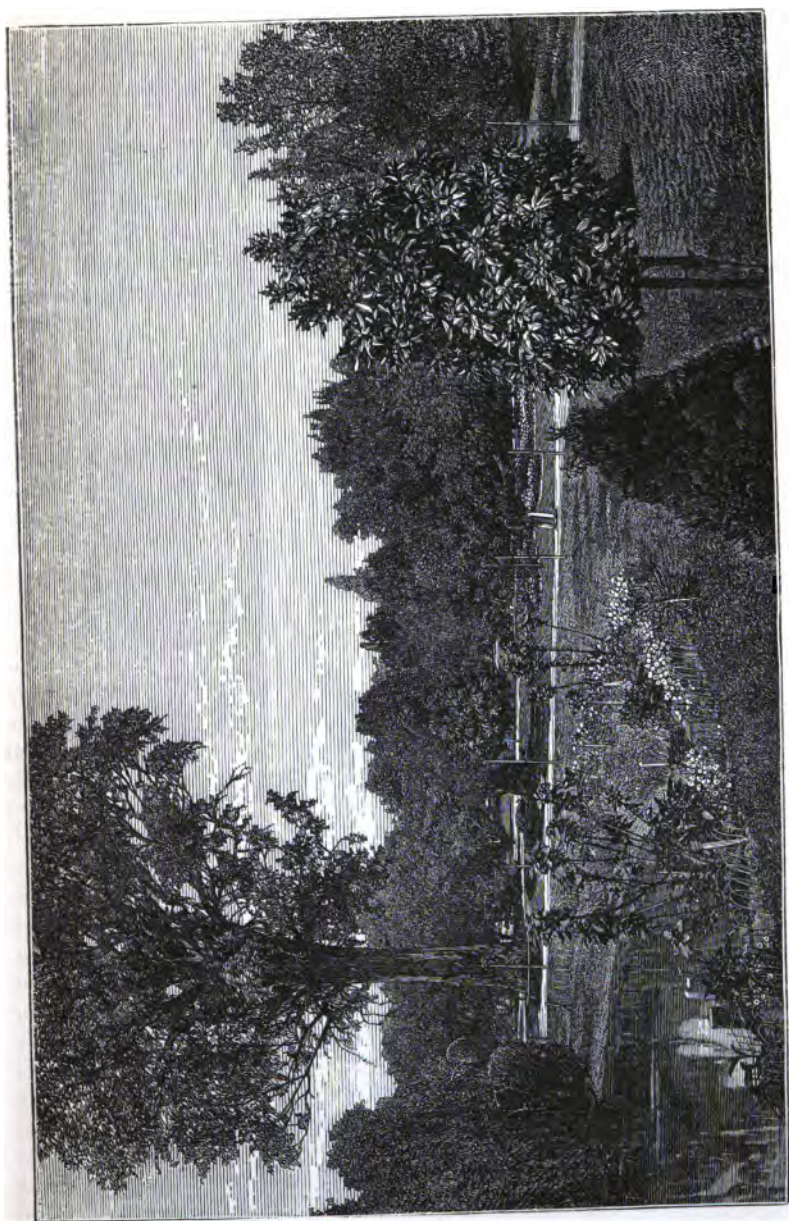
light wrought-iron front carriage, wide axle, diamond spur thrashing-bar. The beater spindle bearings are wider than usual, and the spindles case-hardened, with set-screws for adjusting the space between the beaters and comb. The axles are oiled with a cup and tube which conveys the oil through a groove to the centre of the axle-box; the clutch girders are movable, and run parallel with the recess, thus preventing wear. Steel is placed in several places where extra strength is needed, and altogether the machine appears to be strong, light, and effective. There are three ordinary strippers fitted with the above improvements, high carriage, light wrought-iron table and front carriage, with spring brake, &c. The "Model" stripper is fitted with a wrought-iron fly-bar for carrying the bearings of the fly-wheel. There is a two-furrow plough of extra strength for heavy ground, firm in the ground, and fitted with a set-screw for adjusting the depth. A special two-furrow plough, quite new in conception, has been curiously named the "Equirotal." It is very strong, and is fitted with an eccentric set-screw for adjusting the depth of work instantaneously whilst in motion. Next there is a three-furrow plough on the same principle, but with a seat for the driver, who can steer and have complete control of the implement whilst in motion. Then there comes an ordinary four-furrow plough. Following, we see a three-furrow plough, with set-screw as above, and a lever for lowering or raising the machine at will. A six-furrow plough is rather a novelty, but Mr. Cameron exhibits one mounted upon four wheels, fitted with powerful levers for throwing up the whole at the headland or elsewhere, and it is claimed that this very machine has been worked satisfactorily with five horses. There is a strong double plough with shifting beams to take wider furrows, and a very strong colonial wagon made upon the English pattern. All iron-work about the ploughs above mentioned is wrought. T. Forsaith and Co., of Laura, show a very handy winnowing and bagging apparatus, by which the wheat is cleaned, elevated, and bagged at one operation. To expedite the shifting and turning—an operation needed as frequently as twenty times a day sometimes when at work—the whole machine can be lifted by means of a lever and bent axle upon wheels and turned around in two minutes. The bands and elevating machinery, in addition to the usual gearing for working the fans, appear to be rather heavy, and would probably require a very strong man to turn them. There are also ploughs, harrows, strippers, &c., from the same factory.

Adamson Brothers, of Hanson-street, Adelaide, and Laura, exhibit several of their well-known strippers and a number of winnowers, with several wagons and drays; also, some lighter drays and carts, to all of which the sale prices are affixed. There is a neat little specimen of

screw-cutting and ornamental turning on view from the establishment of J. G. Nash, of Twin-street. It is 3ft. 9in. in height, and brilliantly polished. The bottom represents a woolpress screw $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. thick, and the base, 1ft. square, is O.G. cast iron. Above this is fixed a worm-screw, of $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. pitch. Then comes a thrust-screw of three-quarter pitch; then a $\frac{3}{4}$ in.-pitch wood screw; then a $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. tap, showing different sorts of grooves with ornamental bearing; and a specimen of delicate turning is shown in screw-threads being formed on the metal—one piece 60 threads to the inch, and another 200 threads to the inch. This part is so fine that the threads cannot be distinguished without the aid of a magnifying glass, the metal appearing perfectly polished and smooth to the touch and naked eye. The whole is surmounted by a highly-polished steel ball, 3in. in diameter. On the base are two steel pedestals, with a set of bicycle ball bearings, one open, the other closed. A number of bicycle bearing balls are set round the base by way embellishment, and the whole makes a pretty trophy and a good evidence of delicate engineering skill. Mellor Brothers, Adelaide, show several patterns of strippers, mowers, scarifiers, and ploughs on the stump-jumping and ordinary principles, and single, double, and triple plough, either strong or light, for all classes of work. They also exhibit farm and other gates, with fittings and posts faced with iron-mouldings. Marwood & Co. have erected one of the Pierce well-boring machines, which will be shown in operation, boring and tubing a well to a considerable depth on the exercise oval. McLean Brothers, Rigg, & Co., have erected one of Halliday's wind engines, much used on Californian farms for pumping, grinding, &c. A. & J. Dobbie show pumps of several patterns; also, seedsowers, and a great variety of castings, &c. D. F. Easom, of Enfield, has some winnowers with some new patent for the latest movement of the sieve. James Wheatley, of Kapunda, enters some neat winnowing machines. W. Blake, of Balaklava, shows a remarkably strong and well-built wagon on the English principle, unpainted, but varnished to show the grain and workmanship. Mr. R. Menz, Adelaide, as agent, enters several seed-drifts made by F. R. Dehne, Halberstadt. Mr. T. Williams, of Victoria, shows in action his patent double-faced rack and pinion wool-press, by which great speed is attained in baling and pressing wool without the aid of steam or horse-power. It is claimed that one man can put a pressure of forty-five tons upon a bale if needed, and the machine works the wool down to the last pressure within one minute by the quick motion gear, which can be changed to the slow motion instantaneously by means of a lever.

Messrs. James Martin & Co., of Gawler, in addition to the entries previously noticed, have a handy little machine for threshing the

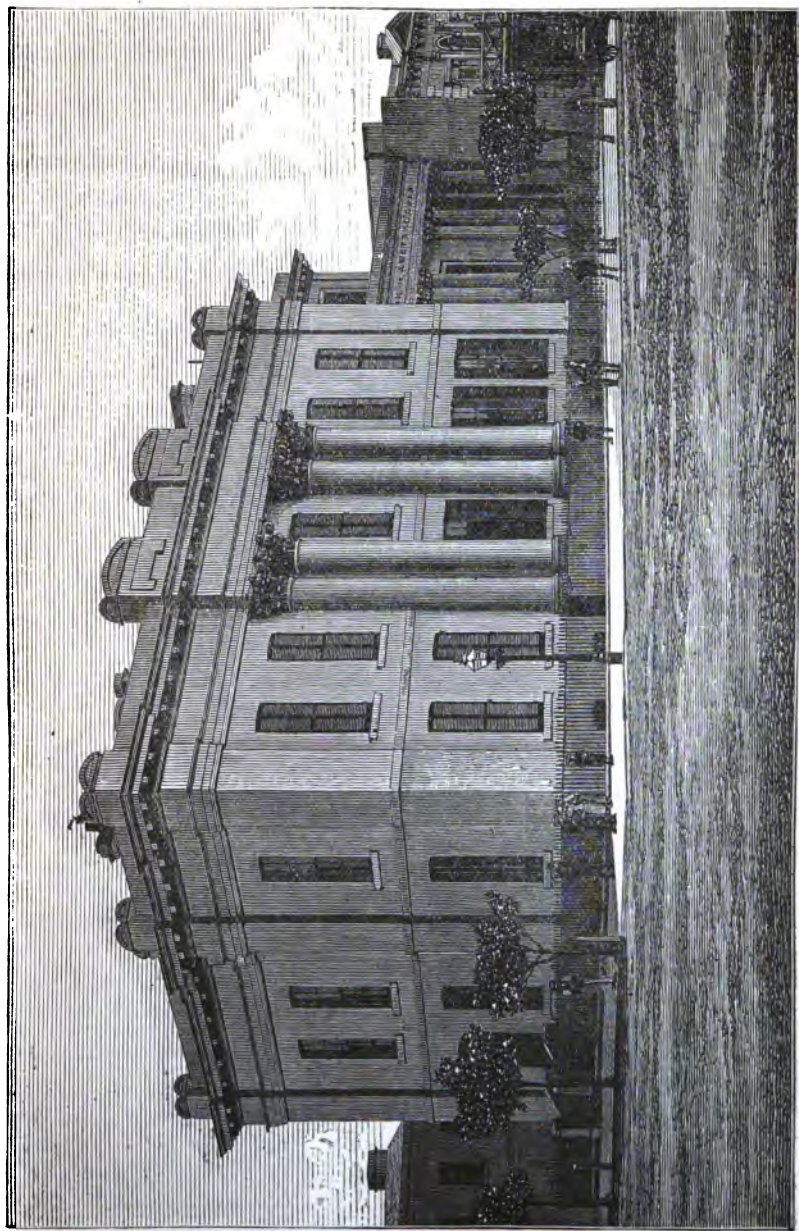
heads which pass the winnower, which in the damp-weather stripper's work often form a considerable portion of the spoil of the field. It consists of a hopper standing on a frame, and beneath the hopper is a spiked roller and threshing-plate with studs. The roller is revolved with a handle, and the heads passing between are threshed. The machine can be easily carried by two lads. Amongst the improvements in the stripping machines must be noted the patent adjustable bearings for the beater spindles, consisting of a set-screw beneath, upon which the bearing is recessed, which keeps the spindle always on an even centre, and a set-screw in front and another at the back, so that the beater-bars can be regulated to a hair. It is claimed that this invention almost entirely prevents wear, and, being upon a true centre, there is less power than usual needed to drive it. The front carriage is furnished with a wrought-iron wheel and self-lubricating bearings, the oil being conveyed through the centre of the axle by a box-hole, and finding its way to the middle of the box through an aperture. This improvement does away with the necessity for removing the wheel for oiling (which in the old-fashioned stripper is a long and tedious operation); and the dust cannot find an entrance. The clutch to the driving wheel is fitted with a coil-spring, which does away with the necessity for the "feather" cogs. The clutch for raising and elevating and depressing the comb is made upon a new principle, being liberated by pressing a stud with the foot, and the ratchet-cog is cast in one clean piece, which makes the whole work easily, with less power than half the expenditure of strength formerly necessary. Another improvement is in the brake, which is very powerful, and can be operated by a little pressure from the foot. The corn-crusher is a very light but strong machine, the steel rollers being grooved diagonally, and the "grip" being regulated by set-screws acting upon four steel rods used in place of the usual heavy casting. A seed-sower shown possesses a number of modifications and improvements upon the American pattern, which is the original of all the broadcast seed-sowers "invented" here; but this is not claimed to be an Australian invention. Another clever piece of work is the patent chaffcutter, of which the steel cutter-plates are fixed in with a tooth at each edge to prevent slipping, and the gearing for driving the feed-rollers is self-enclosed, so that no chaff or even dust can get into the cogs to clog them. The oil for the bearings, by a clever contrivance, is made to lubricate the toothed gearing. There are some garden seats of wood and cast-iron, the pattern of the iron being "rustic" in design. They also show some of their machine-made wheels, which for perfection of fit and finish cannot be equalled—probably not approached—by hand labor. The fitting of the joints and the mortices appears to be absolutely "true," without any



BOTANICAL GARDENS, ADELAIDE (Large Gum Tree and Native Shrubs).

splits or splinters, and without the necessity for any trimming. Mellor Brothers also exhibit a patent regulating corn-screen, with discs between the wires to prevent choking ; some earth-scoops for pond sinking ; and a sack elevator for wagons, &c. James Hooker exhibits solid plate for dome of boiler, and some corrugated boiler-plate. Hogarth and Warren exhibit their patent wool-washing machine, similar to that shown last September at the cattle show, but is now constructed entirely of iron. Mr. G. Sloman, of Nailsworth, shows one of his "Prize Medal" winnowers in action, with a grain elevator attachment.





BANK OF AUSTRALASIA.



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